The Bombay Gazette.

No. 6,834.—New Series. BOMBAY :—MONDAY, JANUARY 2, 1871. Annual Subscription in Advance...Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

[illegible] once delivered in Town	Rs. 52 0
[illegible] year [illegible] .... including postage	,, 72 0
[illegible] year in advance, delivered in Town	,, 28 0
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TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten lines and under

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second Ditto	,, 2 8
Third Ditto	,, 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	,, 0 2½ As.

per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per line.
Second Ditto	4½ ,, ,,
Third and succeeding	2½ ,, ,,

In the Native Languages, double the above.

Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Saturday, the 7th January, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. AUSTRALIA, (3,684 tons, and 600 H. P.), Captain C. A. White, WILL LEAVE FOR SUEZ as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Brindisi, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Trieste, Venice, Odessa, Genoa, Naples, Barcelona and Havre, Liverpool, or London.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon before 10 A.M. on the day of the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

BRINDISI ROUTE.

The Company's Steamers now run to and from Brindisi instead of Marseilles.

REDUCED PARCEL RATES.

A considerable REDUCTION has been made in the TARIFF of CHARGES for SMALL PARCELS to ENGLAND, &c., particulars of which can be learnt on application at this Office.

Parcels will in future be received up to noon on the day of sailing.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Rampart Row, Bombay, 31st December 1870.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. ELLORA, (1,727 tons, and 300 H.P.), Captain G. N. Hector, will be despatched for the above Ports on THURSDAY, the 5th January, leaving Mazagon at noon on that day, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, nor will any brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's office before 11 A.M. on Tuesday, the 3rd proximo.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Rampart Row, Bombay, 22nd December 1870.

NEW OVERLAND ROUTE

(via SUEZ CANAL.)

DIRECT SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY and MARSEILLES, touching at ADEN, SUEZ, ISMAILIA, PORT SAID, ALEXANDRIA (in case of need) and MARSEILLES.

LA COMPAGNIE MARSEILLAISE DE NAVIGATION A VAPEUR.—MARC FRAISSINET PERE and FILS will DESPATCH STEAMERS MONTHLY from BOMBAY to MARSEILLES, via the SUEZ CANAL.

[illegible] RATES.

(Inclusive of Wines, and all Transit Fees through the Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck. Without food
To Aden	£ 25	£ 16	£ 5
,, Suez	£ 40	£ 22-10	£ 8
,, Port Said	£ 42	£ 24	£ 9
,, Marseilles	£ 56	£ 38	£ 14

In accordance with the above, the s. s. EUROPE, 3,500 Tons, Captain Mandino, will be despatched on or about the 7th February 1871.

For further particulars, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

KUNKLER, PREISWERCK, & Co., Agents.

Elphinstone Circle, 19th December 1870.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY,

(VIA SUEZ CANAL).

MESSRS. R. RUBATTINO & Co.'s ITALIAN MAIL STEAMERS running between GENOA and BOMBAY, calling at LEGHORN, NAPLES, MESSINA, (occasionally ALEXANDRIA), PORT SAID, SUEZ, ADEN, and vice versa.

The next Steamer of the above Company, leaving THIS PORT, will be the newly English built s. s. INDIA, about 2,500 tons burden, Captain Doderò, with superior accommodation for 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Class Passengers. She is expected to arrive by the end of January, and will consequently be despatched within the 2nd or 3rd week of February 1871.

More precise information regarding her departure will be given on her arrival.

PASSENGER RATES,

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class. Including Wines.	3rd Class. Without Food.
To Aden	£22	£15	£4
Suez	36	22	8
Port Said	38	24	9
Alexandria	39	25	9-10
Messina	45	32	12
Naples	47	33	13
Leghorn	50	34	14
Genoa	50	34	14
Marseilles with transhipment at Genoa	52	35	14-10

Children under 3 years, free of charge.

Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers are allowed to BREAK THEIR VOYAGE AT ANY OF THE ABOVENAMED MEDITERRANEAN PORTS, and to resume it by any of the Company's Steamers to the port of destination marked on their Tickets.

Passengers returning within 6 months of their departure from Bombay by the Steamers of the Company are entitled to a reduction of 20 per cent. on the Return Fare.

Berths may be secured in advance by depositing half the passage Money.

For Prospectus, Rates of Freight and further particulars apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS,

Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 19th December 1870.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

MONTHLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Company intends to despatch EVERY MONTH a Steamer from TRIESTE to BOMBAY and *vice versa*.

The Passenger Steamer IRIS, 1,200 Tons, will be despatched from Bombay about the 20th January. Early application for passages should be made to prevent disappointment. The rates for Cabin Passengers include food and table wine.

PASSENGER RATES FROM BOMBAY:

	Cabin.	Deck without Food.
To Aden	£16	£ 6-15
To Suez	£28	£11-15
To Port Said	£30	£12-10
To Trieste	£40	£16-10

Cargo taken for Trieste, also for Venice, Constantinople, and Odessa, Aden, Egypt, England and the Continent generally.

There is also a weekly service by MAIL STEAMERS between Alexandria and Trieste, and *vice versa*, in conjunction with the P. & O. Co.'s Mail Steamers to and from Suez. The Austrian Lloyd's Mail Steamers leave Alexandria direct for Trieste immediately after the arrival of the Bombay and Calcutta Mails from Suez. The distance between Alexandria and Trieste is 200 miles shorter than that between Alexandria and Marseilles, and the voyage to Trieste is much more agreeable, it being a coasting trip full of variety of beautiful scenery from the Island of Candia to the Port of Trieste. The passage occupies only 4½ days, and the Company's best Steamers are employed on this line, which are built expressly for this service, with special regard to the accommodation and comfort of passengers, and have an experienced surgeon on board. At Trieste the traveller [illegible] ...que and interest- [illegible] ...days to

SHIPPING.

BRINDISI ROUTE.

SUPPLEMENTARY MAIL LINE.

UNDER AUTHORITY FROM THE

ADRIATICO ORIENTALE COMPANY.

THE undersigned are prepared to issue THROUGH TICKETS from ALEXANDRIA to BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, NAPLES, ROME, BOLOGNA, FLORENCE, TURIN, SUSA, VERONA, CAMERLATA, MILAN, and PARIS.

Steamers leave Alexandria on the arrival of the Mail from Bombay.

The passage from Alexandria to Brindisi occupies only three days, and the through journey to London about 140 hours, making a saving over other routes of about 48 hours.

On arrival of the weekly fast Steamer from Alexandria, carrying the Supplementary Indian Mail, an Express Train is run from Brindisi by the South Italian Railway en route for London, via Ancona, Bologna, Turin, Mont Cenis, Paris, Calais, and Dover.

The saving in time and the shortness of the sea voyage recommend this route to passengers.

RATES OF FARE FROM ALEXANDRIA.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.		1st Class.	2nd Class.
To BRINDISI ...	Rs. 110	Rs. 80	To ROME...	Rs. 123	Rs. 89-8
,, VENICE ...	Rs. 128	Rs. 88	,, PARIS...	Rs. 206	Rs. 156-8

For rates to other towns apply to

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 29th December 1870.

STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government).—Steam Ferry Boats will ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders:—

FARES FROM BOMBAY TO

Class.	Rewas. Rs. a.	Dhurumtur. Rs. a.	Oorun. Rs. a.	Hog Island. Rs. a.	Oolwa. Rs. a.
First Class	2 0	3 0	2 0	2 0	3 0
Second Class	0 12	1 0	0 8	0 12	0 12
Third Class	0 6	0 8	0 4	0 6	0 9

The Rewas and Dhurumtur Ferry Steamer leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8 A.M., and Dhurumtur at 1 P.M. The Oorun, Hog Island, and Oolwa Ferry Steamer leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8-30 A.M., and Oolwa at 1 P.M. Passengers are required to obtain Tickets from the Bunder Clerk previous to proceeding on board.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

No. 22, Rampart Row, Bombay.

NOTICE.—Consignees of CARGO per s.s. MILBANKE, from Liverpool, are hereby informed of the ARRIVAL of the VESSEL, and requested to take immediate delivery of their respective Goods.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 30th December 1870.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Ship DUKE OF EDINBURGH, Captain Balmanno, from London, are requested to SEND OFF BOATS at once to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

Captain Balmanno will not be responsible for the condition of any package after it has once left the ship's side.

G. F. PIM & Co., Agents, Ship Duke of Edinburgh.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY.

3, Marine Street, Bombay.

SALE OF SUPERIOR TEAK SQUARES, TIMBER, SCANTLING, &c.

TO-MORROW TUESDAY, the 3rd January 1871, at 3 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Tank Bunder, on account and at the risk of the first purchaser, the remaining portion of square timber and scantling per Adriatic, consisting of 175 squares, about 195 tons, and 24 tons Scantling.

On account of the concerned—

28 Squares first-class Teak Timber and 6 yard per Fanny.

N.B.—The above will be sold in small convenient lots to suit purchasers.

SALE OF TIMBER.

On WEDNESDAY, the 4th January 1871, at 3 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Mazagon Darookhana Bunder:—

100 first-class Teak Logs.

200 second-class ditto

100 Tons Board and Scantlings.

N.B.—The above will be sold in small convenient lots to suit purchasers.

Bombay, 1st January 1871. CRAWFORD & Co.

BENNETT and COMPANY.

No. 5, Forbes Street.

AUCTION SALE of neat and modern Household Furniture, Plated Glass and [illegible], a handsome English-built [illegible] Miniature Brougham, by S. Marks, a powerful Bay Brougham Horse, &c., at Middle Colaba.

On WEDNESDAY, the 4th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at his residence, at the abovementioned place, the neat and modern Household Furniture, Brougham Horse, &c., the property of R. L. King Esq.

No Catalogue and the property is now on view.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome Household Furniture, Plated Glass and Porcelain ware, a first-class English Mahogany Sympathetic Grand Square Piano, by Soundy and Co., a ditto Cottage ditto by Collard and Collard, &c., at Malabar Hill.

On WEDNESDAY, the 11th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at their residence, at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome Household Furniture, Plated Glass and Porcelainware, Pianos, &c., the property of G. A. Kittridge, Esq., and William Christian, Esq.

Full particulars will be given hereafter. Catalogues will be published, and the property on view 4 days before the day of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES.

Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of Jamadar Uwadbin Oomarbin Uwad Ulghahatee, Esq., the Mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of Hadjee Seedick Hajee Oosman, the Mortgagor, the following valuable landed properties:—

On WEDNESDAY, the 3rd instant, at 3 P.M.

All that right, title, and interest possessed by the said Hajee Seedick Hajee Oosman in and to a piece or parcel of hilly or bhatt ground belonging to the Government, situate, lying, and being at Sewry in the Mahim District, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 131 square burgas, be the same little more or less, and subject to the payment of ground rent called Focca Foras annually Rs. 1-9-5, standing in the Collector's Books in the name of Sewba Autoba under No. 126 and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the east by a public road leading to Wuddalla and bhatt ground of Dhaba Rama, on or towards the west and north by the vacant ground of the Government, and on or towards the south by the bhatt ground of Paulo Pascoal de Souza.

On the same day at 4 P.M.

All the right, title and interest possessed by the said Hajee Seedick Hajee Oosman in and to a piece or parcel of hilly or bhatt ground belonging to Government, situate, lying, and being at Sewry, containing by admeasurement 65½ Burgas, be the same little more or less, and subject to the payment of ground rent called Focca Foras annually annas twelve and pies nine, standing in the Collector's Books in the name of Sewba Autoba under No. 126, of Wuddalla village, and bounded as follows:—that is to say on the east by the road leading to Wuddalla and bhatt ground of Dhaba Rama, on the west and north by the Government vacant ground, and on the south by the ground of the said Hajee Seedick Hajee Oosman.

On the same day at 5 P.M.

All right, title, and interest possessed by the said Hajee Seedick Hajee Oosman in and to a piece of parcel of Focca ground belonging to the Government, situate, lying, and being at Sewry in the Mahim District, in the Island of Bombay, subject to the payment of seven Adolees rent under No 142, of Wuddalla village, and bounded as follows, on the east by the public road leading to Wuddalla, on the west and south by the ground of the said Hajee Seedick Hajee Oosman, and on the north by the Government ground.

On THURSDAY, the 4th instant, at 4 P.M.

Lot No. 3—All that right, title and interest possessed by the said Hajee Seedick Hajee Oosman in and to a piece or parcel of Government ground with messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate at Doorga Deeree Street, in the Island of Bombay, and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 2343, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 46, containing by admeasurement 217 square yards, be the same little more or less, and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the east by a passage and house of Memon Esmael Beg and the house of Parsee Nusserwanjee Heerjeebhoy, on or towards the west by a passage and house of Marwaree Jetha Roopa, on or towards the north by a passage called Doorga Street and house of Jaffer Shaw Fuckeer, and on or towards the south by Doogra Deeree Street.

On FRIDAY, the 5th instant, at 4 P.M.

Lot No. 1—All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate at Nagdavee Street, in the Island of Bombay, on the west side thereof in the Bhooleshwer Division, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No 56, and standing partly on the fazandaree ground belonging to Jahangeer Burjonjee and partly on the ground belonging to the said Hajee Seedick Hajee Oosman, and containing by admeasurement 172 6/9 square yards, being 74 feet in length and 21 feet in breadth, be the same little more or less, and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the east by the Bharbae Molla or Nagdavee Street, on or towards the west by the sweeper's passage, on or towards the north by the charitable vacant ground of Mahomedans, and on or towards the south by the house of the said Memon Hajee Seedick Hajee Oosman.

On the same day at 5 P.M.

Lot No. 2—All that piece or parcel of land or ground, with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate at Nagdavee Street on the west side thereof in the Bokeshwer Division, in the Island of Bombay, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 55, and standing on the fazandaree ground belonging to Manockjee Jeenajee, Parsee, and being 75 feet and 6 inches in length and 28 feet in breadth, and containing by admeasurement 244 8/9 square yards, be the same little more or less, and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the east by the Bharbae Molla or Nagdavee Street, on or towards the west by a sweeper's passage, on or towards the north by the house of the said Hajee Seedick Hajee Oosman, and on or towards the south by the house of Memon Saboo Essack.

Bombay, 1st January 1871. BENNETT & Co.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

[illegible]ATIC, and AMERI[illegible]

NOTICE is hereby given, [illegible] te of FIVE (5) per cent. [illegible] 30th June 1870, will be [illegible] appear in the Bombay [illegible] ned.

[illegible] e Directors,

CHAS. E. BENN,

[illegible] Company (Limited).

[illegible] ber 1870.

[illegible] F I C E.—

[illegible] SHOPS. MER- [illegible] FURNITURE, [illegible] he Mofussil, at [illegible] Co., Agents.

[illegible] CLAMA [illegible] acres of th[illegible] pecification [illegible] dged on or [illegible] est or any [illegible] r. [illegible] orks.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CAUSE.—Dearer. X. depressed and anxious. Write fully, if possible.—EFFECT.

NOTICE.—The s.s. HISTORIAN will sail on TUESDAY. She has still room for a few First-class Passengers.—Apply to

WALLACE & Co., Agents.

NOTICE.—Our OFFICE has THIS DAY been REMOVED to ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE.

ADAMS & KENNEDY.

31st December 1870.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK of INDIA, LONDON, and CHINA.—NOTICE.—From 1st January 1871, INTEREST on CURRENT ACCOUNTS, at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum, will be allowed only on the MINIMUM MONTHLY BALANCES, but no interest will be allowed on Balances of less than Rs. 1,000.

By order of the Directors,

ROBT. CAMPBELL, Agent.

NOTICE.

WE HAVE THIS DAY REMOVED to No. 30, MEDOWS STREET.

GEO. NICOLL & Co.

Bombay, 1st January 1871.

N. KHYRAZ AND Co.,

TAILORS, OUTFITTERS, &c.,

HAVE the pleasure to inform the Nobility and Gentry of Bombay and the Mofussil, that they have in stock a choice selection of WOOLLEN GOODS, suitable for the present season, at English prices for Ready Money.

N. K. & Co. solicit an early inspection.

Orders from Out-stations must be accompanied with a remittance, or reference in Bombay for payment.

Self-measurement Cards and Patterns forwarded on application.

The following List of Prices are for Cash Payments:—

Dark Angola Suit, of very light texture, well adapted for the present season ...	Rs. 25
Fancy Scotch Tweed Suits ...	25
Fancy Scotch Tweed Trousers ...	9
Fancy Doeskin Silk Mixed Trousers, per pair ...	12
Fancy Scotch Tweed Norfolk Jackets ...	12
Black Superfine Cloth Dress Suit ...	65
Black or Blue Superfine Frock Coats, with Silk Facing ...	40
Black or Blue Superfine Morning Coats ...	28
Black Silk Alpaca Coat ...	10
Drab Herbert Cloth Suits ...	12
Drab Sheft Cord Breeches ...	12
Whip Cord and Bedford Cord Riding Trousers, per pair ...	18
Coloured Washing Trousers, per pair ...	5
Flannel Sleeping Suits ...	12
Indian Sleeping Suits ...	12

SHIRTS.

White Shirts ...	at Rs. 42 to Rs. 54 per doz.
Indian Gauze Under Shirts ...	,, 18 ,,
Flannel Shirts ...	,, 6 each.
Indian Shirts ...	,, 6 ,,
Silk and Wool Flannel Shirts ...	,, 8 ,,
Linen Collars, 3 fold, any shape ...	,, 6 per doz.
The White Regulation Helmets ...	,, 15 each.

Helmets and Hats in every style of fashion, at moderate Prices. Collars, Scarfs, Ties, Railway Rugs, Umbrellas, Overland Trunks, and Scotch Mauds.

N.B.—Every requisite for Overland Passengers.

Note the Address,

N. KHYRAZ AND COMPANY,

No. 13, MEDOWS STREET.

FOR SALE.—One new 8-Horse Power Portable STEAM ENGINE, with Boiler, Fittings, and Tools. A quantity of BLEACHED CANVAS, assorted numbers.

Messrs. MUNROE & Co.'s "COOPER."

Quarts .... at Rs. 5 per doz.

Pints .... ,, 3 do.

Messrs. THOMAS DUNKIN & SONS' BRANDIES.

Champagne Cognac in 1 and 2 doz. cases, at Rs. 22 p. doz.

Vieux do. .... ,, 18 do.

Cognac .... ,, 16 do.

Also,

Sauterne, in 1 dozen cases .... ,, 10 do.

Messrs. ROBB, MOORE, & Co.'s CLARET.

In 1 dozen cases .... at Rs. 11 per doz.

Messrs. GIBB & BRUCE'S SHERRY.

Amontillado, in 1 dozen cases .... at Rs. 22 per doz.

Black Seal .... ,, 12 do.

RENNIE, SCOVELL & Co.

Bombay, 1st January 1871.

NOTICES.

P. [illegible] and SON, SADDLERS, &c., have commenced business again at No. 9 Hummum Street, where all orders will be attended to.

Orders from Out-stations to be accompanied with remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

GEORGE NICOLL AND Co.,

BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS, SADDLERS AND HARNESS MAKERS,

24. MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

1, EAST STREET, POONA.

GEO. NICOLL & Co.,

BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS,

SADDLERS AND HARNESS MAKERS,

24, Meadow Street, Bombay,

1, East Street, Poona,

BEG to inform their Constituents and the Public generally, they have THIS DAY commenced Business as SADDLERS and HARNESS MAKERS, and have received a supply of double and single Harness, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Saddles and Bridles, Riding, Driving and Hunting Whips, and all other necessaries required in the Saddlery Line.

Having secured the services of a Foreman Saddler from one of the first Houses in London, they are prepared to execute all Orders with which they may be favoured, carefully and promptly.

GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS AT THE BROACH AND AKOLA EXHIBITIONS 1868.

GOLD KEYLESS HUNTERS and SEMI-HUNTERS, Plain or Engine-turned Cases. Rs. 225.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

LADY'S small GOLD HUNTERS, Enamelled and Jewelled Cases. Rs. 150.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

SILVER KEYLESS HUNTERS, 1st quality, Patent Lever, extra finished. Rs. 100.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

SILVER HUNTERS, Patent Lever, 3/4 plate, in strong good Silver Cases, Engine-turned, very serviceable, warranted for two years. Rs. 50.

The same Watch, Keyless. Rs. 70.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

OFFICE CLOCKS, Patent Lever, Octagon or Round, imitation Walnut, 8-days, with Bell. Rs. 25.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

THE TWENTY-FIVE LAKH LOAN CASE.

Now Ready, at *Bombay Gazette* Office,

JUDGMENTS delivered by Mr. Justice Westropp and Sir Charles Sargent in the case of the

BANK OF BOMBAY

versus

THE ORIENTAL BANKING CORPORATION.

The above have been reprinted in Pamphlet Form, and copies may be had in this Office. Price ONE RUPEE.

Bombay Gazette Office, April 4.

JERUSALEM TIFFIN AND BILLIARD ROOMS, Corner of Forbes Street and Rampart Row, Fort. The PROPRIETORS wish to call the attention of the PUBLIC to the above Rooms. A Large, Cool, and Airy Tiffin Room; a Reading Room, with all the Latest News; a splendid Billiard Table; and the only European House in the Fort.

A new Billiard Table just arrived from England by the SIR JOHN LAWRENCE.

Tiffin at 2 P.M. Chops and Steaks always ready.

N. B.—Wines and Spirits of the best quality. Wanted, one or two Gentlemen as boarders.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, MATHERAN.—Mr. J. C. PINTO, the Proprietor, begs to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of the Bombay Presidency, that the above Hotel, which is so well known for its excellent accommodation, is OPEN for the RECEPTION of VISITORS. There are three separate Bungalows attached to the Hotel, which are very commodious for Ladies and Gentlemen. Superior Articles are always supplied at moderate rates, and great care is taken for the comfort of the Visitors. He has some Houses to Let, and undertakes to look after Bungalows on the Hill at a charge of Rs. 30 per annum.

ICES! ICES!! ICES!!!

JEWANJEE'S EXCHANGE.

Messrs. JEEWANJEE & Co. beg to intimate that they have arranged to have Superior ICE CREAMS and WATER ICE always ready at their Tiffin Rooms, at the corner of Meadow Street and Hummum Street, at 4 Annas a Glass.

JEWANJEE'S EXCHANGE.

(By JEWANJEE & Co., Proprietors Byculla Hotel).

Messrs. JEWANJEE & Co. beg to intimate that their FIRST CLASS TIFFIN and BILLIARD ROOMS in the commodious premises at the corner of Meadow Street and Hummum Street are open daily, and that Hot-chops, Steaks, and Oysters, &c., &c., are served up in a superior style, at a minute's notice.

The Billiard Room and ordinary Tiffin Room are on the ground floor, and on the first flat there are half a dozen nicely fitted up private rooms for tiffins.

A First-class selection of WINES, SPIRITS, and BEER, &c.

JEWANJEE & Co.

THE CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN.

JEEWANJEE & Co., the Proprietors of the CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN, in thanking Visitors for the very liberal patronage extended to the Hotel in former seasons, beg to intimate that they have now RE-OPENED the Hotel.

The Chowk Hotel is the highest bungalow on Matheran Hill, and is therefore well exposed to the breeze. There is a large Verandah, from which the view is very extensive and pleasing, and also an excellent Billiard Table. Attached to the Hotel is a fine range of Bedrooms, and the furnishing and thorough cleanliness maintained will, the Proprietors hope, continue to secure the comfort of Visitors and afford satisfaction. Care is taken to keep on stock a good supply of Wines, Spirits, &c., of the first quality.

Terms as before, Rs. 6 per day.

JEEWANJEE & Co.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—Messrs. GREAVES, COTTON and Co. have REMOVED their OFFICE to No. 6, Hummum Street.

30th December 1870.

TO BE SOLD by AUCTION, on TUESDAY, 3rd January 1871, at 2 P.M., at the Government Reclamation Work Yard, Moody Bay, Two Pairs of small highly-finished OSCILLATING ENGINES with BOILERS, &c., Percussion Cap Machinery, Shafting, &c., intended for Theodore, late Emperor of Abyssinia: also a lot of Old Copper, Firewood, &c.

Catalogues, and any further information, may be obtained from the undersigned.

F. R. WILSON,

Storekeeper, Government Reclamation Works.

Elphinstone Bunder, 20th December 1870.

TO CAPITALISTS.—The LAND MORTGAGE BANK of INDIA (CREDIT FONCIER INDIEN) Limited are prepared to treat for the sale by PRIVATE CONTRACT of SUNDRY PROPERTIES in

BOMBAY,
POONA,
SHOLAPORE,
PANCHGUNNY,
KURRACHEE,

particulars of which may be had by applying to the Manager at the Bank's Office in Bombay. If desired part of the Purchase Money may remain on mortgage for a time at a moderate rate of interest.

NOTICE.

The continuance of the

WAR IN FRANCE,

the consequent difficulty in obtaining Transit, and the increased Rates of Charges and Labour, for

CHAMPAGNES, &c.,

now coming forward, will reluctantly compel us to ADVANCE OUR QUOTATIONS as soon as our Stock, obtained at the Old Rates, is exhausted.

We therefore beg to notify to our Constituents that we CANNOT UNDERTAKE TO SUPPLY FRENCH WINES, &c., AT OUR PRESENT QUOTATIONS for any length of time.

On an advance being made, it will be duly advertised in the Local Journals.

PAYNE & Co.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, November 1870.

NOTICE.—SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Marine Storekeeper, at the Bombay Dockyard, up to 12 o'clock of the 18th January 1871, for the SUPPLY by CONTRACTS SPECIFIED in the SCHEDULES, for ONE YEAR, from 1st April 1871 to 31st March 1872.

Tenders to be superscribed, "Tender for the supply of Miscellaneous Articles."

Tenders will not be received after the hour named.

Tenders must show a rate for each and every article comprised therein.

Parties may tender for one or as many complete classes as they please, but not for a portion of a class.

Each Tender before being opened must be accompanied by the requisite deposit in cash.

Each Tenderer must produce with his Tender samples of the Principal Stores he tenders, such as Canvas by the bolt, Rope by the coil, Paint by the keg, Oil by the tin, Tallow by the pound: unless his samples are equal to the Government sample, such Tender will be rejected irrespective of price.

Persons desirous of undertaking the Contract, can obtain, on application at this office, printed Forms of Tender, Schedules of the articles to be supplied, and any other information they may require in connection with the Contract.

W. L. SEARLE, Lieut. late I. N., Marine Storekeeper.

Marine Storekeeper's Office, Bombay, 23rd November 1870.

BOMBAY RECLAMATION COMPANY, Limited (in Liquidation).—A DISTRIBUTION of ASSETS of Rs. 550 per share will be made to the Registered Shareholders on the production of Share Certificates on and after the 6th instant.

J. G. SMITH,

For Self & Co-Liquidators.

Elphinstone Circle, 4th October 1870.

BOMBAY RECLAMATION COMPANY, Limited, (in Liquidation).—The TRANSFER FEE on the COMPANY'S SHARES has been REDUCED to ONE RUPEE per SHARE from THIS DATE.

JAMES G. SMITH,

For Self and Co-Liquidators.

Elphinstone Circle, 15th November 1870.

ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

At a large MEETING of POLICYHOLDERS of the ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY and its ASSOCIATED OFFICES to-day, Mr. JAMES THOMSON in the Chair, the following RESOLUTIONS were adopted:—

1. "That the Policyholders approve and accept the scheme of reconstruction prepared by the Committee of Policyholders, Annuitants, and Shareholders in the Albert Life Assurance Company, and now submitted to the Meeting, subject to such modifications as may be found expedient, and be sanctioned by the Court of Chancery."

2. "That this Meeting earnestly impress upon the Policyholders the importance of sending in their individual assents to the scheme as speedily as possible, so as to strengthen the hands of the Committee in carrying the same into effect."

3. "That the Policyholders consider it desirable and agree to pay the premiums due on their respective Policies to an account to be opened at the Bank of England and the Agra Bank, Limited, in the names of Messrs. Thomson, Bell, and Major-General Cunningham, three of the Members of the Committee of Policyholders, Annuitants, and Shareholders in the Albert Life Assurance Company; the premiums to be returned, in case the Scheme of Reconstruction should not be carried out, without deduction of any kind."—*Times*, 29th April 1870.

The AGRA BANK, Limited, is PREPARED to RECEIVE PREMIA on Policies in the above Company, in terms of the foregoing Resolutions.

EDWARD MORRISS,

Manager, Bombay Branch.

Bombay, 1st June 1870.

HIGH COURT of JUDICATURE at FORT WILLIAM, in BENGAL.—Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act 1866, and of the PORT CANNING LAND, INVESTMENT, RECLAMATION, and DOCK COMPANY (Limited).

Upon reading a Petition of SADANAND BALCRUSHNA and MANOCKJEE RUSTOMJEE, of Calcutta, Liquidators of the said Company, filed THIS DAY, this Court doth fix THURSDAY, the Fifth day of January, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventy-One, as the day on or before which Creditors of the said Company are to prove their DEBTS or CLAIMS, or to be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such Debts or Claims are proved. And this Court doth order that the said Liquidators be, and they are hereby authorised to issue Advertisements requiring the Creditors of the said Company on or before the Fifth day of January, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventy-One, to send their Names and Addresses and the particulars of their Debts or Claims, and the Names and the Addresses of their Attornies, if any, to the said Liquidators at Calcutta, and to come in and prove their Debts or Claims on or before the said Fifth day of January, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventy-One, and informing them that in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any Distribution made before such Debts or Claims are paid.—Dated 16th September 1870.

R. BELCHAMBERS, Registrar.

BERNERS, SANDERSON, & UPTON,

Solicitors for the Liquidators.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Creditors of the said Company are required, in pursuance of the above Order, to send their Names and Addresses, and the particulars of their Debts and Claims, and the Names and Addresses of their Attornies, if any, to MANOCKJEE RUSTOMJEE and SADANUND BALCRUSHNA, both of Calcutta, Esquires, the Liquidators of the said Company, on or before the 5th day of January 1871, and to come in and prove their said Debts or Claims on or before the said 5th day of January 1871. And NOTICE is hereby FURTHER GIVEN, that in default of such Creditors and Claimants complying with the Requisitions of the above Notice, such Creditors and Claimants will be EXCLUDED from the benefit of any Distribution made before such Debts or Claims are proved.—Dated this 19th day of September 1870.

MANOCKJEE RUSTOMJEE, SADANUND BALCRUSHNA, Liquidators.

VICE-REGAL PATRONAGE.

CURATIVE MESMERISM AND PHRENOLOGICAL DELINEATIONS OF CHARACTER.

PROFESSOR HUME may be consulted on the above subjects at his Private Bungalow, behind the Adelphi Family Hotel, daily from 10 A.M. till 4 P.M. Consultation Fee for Curative Purposes, Rs. 16; Written Description of Character, Rs. 10.

TESTIMONIALS.

Government House, Brisbane, Queensland, 14th August 1864.

The Private Secretary presents his compliments to Professor Hume, and informs him that His Excellency Sir George Bowen has much pleasure in allowing Mr. Hume to announce in his advertisements that he has received His Excellency's Patronage.

The Private Secretary requests Mr. Hume to acquaint him of what he is indebted for the delineation of His Excellency.

Calcutta, 25th November 1870.

In the middle of October last, I consulted Professor Hume in regard to my little boy, aged between 7 and 8, whose right leg, since April 1865, had been quite paralyzed. The paralysis had come on after a severe fever, and he had been under the best medical treatment to be obtained in Calcutta. In 1865 I took him to the Hills, thinking a cold climate would benefit the leg, but with only temporary benefit; the leg gradually wasted away, and it was the opinion of medical men that he never would recover the use of it. The leg used to remain quite cold, and the boy had no power to use it, or even to lift it. Professor Hume applied animal magnetism locally only, and in the short space of a month the warmth to the leg has been restored, and the boy is able to use the leg to a great extent, even so far that he can raise it with a considerable weight on it. The leg is growing in flesh and has now a healthy appearance. The paralysis seems entirely removed, and the leg is only weak from not having been used for such a number of years.

S. J. LESLIE,

Solicitor, High Court.

RE GEORGE ASHBURNER, Deceased.—Pursuant to Act XXVIII. of 1866 of the Legislative Council of India, entitled, "The Trustees' and Mortgagees' Powers Act, 1866," NOTICE is hereby given, that ALL PERSONS being CREDITORS of, or otherwise having Claims upon or against the Estate of GEORGE ASHBURNER, late of Filgate in the County of Sussex, Esquire, deceased, who died at Filgate, aforesaid, on the 13th day of June 1869, and Letters of Administration whose personal Estate and Effects (with the exemplification of the Probate of the last Will and Testament of the said deceased issued out of the Principal Registry of Her Majesty's Court of Probate, at London, annexed) were, on the 29th day of November 1870, granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to ANDREW JOHN MACDONALD, of Bombay, British Merchant, a Partner in the Firm of Messrs Sir Charles Forbes and Co., and one of the constituted Attorney of KATHERINE ASHBURNER, Widow, the relict, and JOHN HENNINGS (in the Will written John) NIX, Esquire, two of the Executors of the said Will and Testament of George Ashburner, deceased, are required on or before the 3rd [illegible] January 1871 to send [illegible] ...INGTON, HOR[illegible] LANGLEY, [illegible] that at th[illegible] over the w[illegible] Katherine [illegible] tors as afo[illegible] then have [illegible] Noti[illegible] having pr[illegible] perty [illegible] required for[illegible] with [illegible] to the said Admi[illegible] R[illegible]

NOTIC[E] [illegible] HEN [illegible] CLOSED fr[illegible] purpose of E[illegible] Premises.

All Orders [illegible] attended to.

Tempory Office, Ar[illegible]

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

PAYNE AND COMPANY,

WINE MERCHANTS,

ESTABLISHED IN CALCUTTA UPWARDS OF HALF A CENTURY.

INDIAN ESTABLISHMENTS.

BOMBAY............ Elphinstone Circle.
CALCUTTA............ Beliatee Bungalow.

WE beg to call the attention of Messes, Clubs and Residents of Western India and Madras to the undermentioned WINES, SPIRITS, &c., which cannot be surpassed at the respective quotations.

N. B.—In all instances we guarantee the quality and purity of our Wines and Spirits, and agree to take back, or exchange, any that may not be approved.

OUR QUOTATIONS FOR SPARKLING WINES, are for GOOD DELIVERY from our Godowns; the risk of breakage and ullage is thereby avoided by the consumer.

All our choice high class Wines arrive per the Overland Route or via the Suez Canal.

Credit. Rs. a.	CHAMPAGNES.	Cash. Rs. a.
32 0	Cordon Bleu, a pure, light dry Wine	28 0
39 0	Light Dry Sillery, more body	35 0
42 0	Silver Neck, with * (star)—brand, Payne & Co.	38 0
42 0	Gold Neck, ditto ditto drier	38 0
45 0	Gold Neck, with ** (double star)—brand, Payne & Co., selected from one of the first Cuvées of '65 vintage, very dry and choice	40 0
45 0	No. 1 Gold Neck, dry, 1st quality, extremely delicate	40 0
45 0	No. 2 Gold Neck, very dry, ditto ditto	40 0
45 0	No. 3 Gold Neck, extra dry, ditto ditto	40 0
	The peculiar dryness of Nos. 2 and 3 find favour at the Principal Mess Tables and Clubs of Europe.	
	Single Magnums, specially selected from a good Cuvée, suitable for Clubs and Messes. Per case	[illegible] 0

, Most of the above in pints at Rs. 3 extra per case of 2 doz. HALF PINTS Champagne at Rs. 9, Rs. 12, and Rs. 15 per dozen.

Credit. Rs. a.		Cash. Rs. a.
	SPARKLING MOSELLES.	
36 0	Crown Brand, fine, recommended	32 0
37 0	Ditto—brand, Payne & Co., Coblentz	34 0
44 0	Ditto Nonpareil, extra superior	39 0
	SPARKLING HOCKS.	
36 0	Crown Brand, fine, recommended	32 0
45 0	Ehrenbreitstein, pale and elegant	40 0
	STILL HOCKS.	
20 0*	Laubenheim, Vintage 1848	18 0
23 0	Bodenthal ditto 1862	20 0
23 0	Geisenheim ditto 1862	21 0
23 0	Erbach ditto 1862	21 0
29 0*	Nierstein ditto 1862	26 0
	STILL MOSELLES.	
23 0	Winningen Vintage 1862	20 0
25 0	Brauenberg ditto 1862	23 0
30 0*	Scharzberg ditto 1862	27 0
28 0	*Stein Wein*, in original bottles, much appreciated.	24 0
	CLARETS.	
12 0*	Vin Ordinaire	10 0
15 0	Payne's Medoc	13 0
15 0	Breakfast Claret	13 0
17 0	Saint Julien	15 0
20 0	Batailley	18 0
20 0	Beycheville	18 0
22 0	Chateau Larose	20 0
34 0	Chateau Leoville	28 0
34 0	Chateau Langoa	28 0
	BURGUNDY, SPARKLING.	
42 0	Red, very fruity	36 0
42 0	White, a full flavoured Wine—Brisk	36 0
	SHERRIES.	
	Mark. Seal. Quality and Peculiarity.	
20 0	B Red—A full flavoured Dinner Wine ...	18 0
20 0	A Red—Quality as above, but drier	18 0
26 0	C Red—Pale, rich flavoured Dinner Wine.	22 0
27 0	1 White—Pale, delicate and nutty	24 0
30 0	2 White—Mellow, fine, and dry, recommended	27 0
32 0	3 White—Also very dry and delicate	29 0
33 0	4 White—Vino de Pasto, choice, old and delicate	30 0
33 0	Amontillado, pale, delicate and very dry	30 0
36 0	Manzanilla, pale, old, and very choice. We offer it to those who can appreciate the extremely delicate flavour and dryness peculiar to this Wine	32 0
36 0	Vino Puero, a very delicate, choice, and natural Wine, extremely dry	32 0
	PORT. The sole produce of the Upper Douro.	
18 0*	(One Grape,) a full-bodied fruity Wine	16 0
24 0	(Two Grapes,) a superb full flavoured Wine, very mellow, a good After-Dinner Wine	21 0
30 0	(Three Grapes,) a fine Invalid Port, it possesses a Burgundy flavour with a fine bouquet and good body	27 0
	BRANDIES.	
27 0	Pure Pale Brandy, Trade Mark	24 0
29 0	Ditto ditto Gold Vine Leaf	27 0
32 0	Ditto ditto Green Vine Leaf	29 0
36 0	TENT WINE	32 0
18 0*	OLD MARSALA Z.	16 0
25 0	BUCELLAS, light and dry	22 8

Those brands with an * (asterisk) shortly expected.

SUNDRY SPIRITS EXTRA FINE.

DUTCH LIQUEURS.

BASS'S BEER,

Bottled by H. Stone & Co.

Also our own Trade mark, extra Gravity.

Rs. 6 per dozen .... Quarts.

,, 5 ,, ... Imperial Pints.

,, 4 ,, ... Pints.

N.B.—The Trade supplied on liberal terms.

PAYNE AND COMPANY,

BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

CHAMPAGNE, slightly ullaged, suitable for CUP or TIFFIN. A few cases of the above to be cleared off at Rs. 15 per dozen, nett.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

Carbonell's SHERRY, at	Rs. 30 per dozen.
M. P. Guimaraens' SHERRY	20 ,,
Do. Old Pale Dry ...	28 ,,
CLARET	14 ,,
Do. Superior	26 ,,
J. Sandbach & Son's SHERRY	24 ,,
Wanchope Moodie and Hope's SHERRY	24 ,,

EWART, LATHAM, & Co.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, the following WINES:—

F. GIESLER & Co.'s CHAMPAGNE.

Quarts in cases of 1 dozen .... Rs. 40 each.

Pints ,, 2 ,, ... ,, 43 ,,

BLOCK, GREY & BLOCK'S CLARET.

Larose in cases of 1 dozen .... Rs. 37 each.

St. Julien in cases of 1 dozen .... ,, 28 ,,

1st December 1870. W. NICOL & Co.

BOUNEVIALLE AND SIBILLE,

WINE AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENCY,

1 Oak Lane, Fort.

		Qts.	Pts.
CLARETS—St. Julien Medoc (a Sound Wine)	per doz. Rs.	8 0	4 8
,, Ditto (our own Brand) ...	,,	10 0	...
,, Chateau Larose (Do.) ...	,,	14 0	...
BRANDIES—Martell's	,,	21 0	...
Denis Mounie	,,	21 0	...
SHERRY—Chillingworth	,,	25 0	...
PORT WINE—Chillingworth	,,	26 0	...
CHAMPAGNE—Manuel & Co., Rheims	,,	30 0	16 0
,, Moët and Chandon	,,	30 0	16 0
Fleur de Sillery Grand Mousseux	,,	28 0	...
OLD TOM (Swaine & Board's)	,,	16 0	10 0
WHISKEY (Irish)	,,	15 8	...
ABSINTHE, Pernod Fils	,,	26 0	...
VERMOUTH, Noilly Prat	,,	12 0	6 8
BEER—Bass's Beer, bottled by Stone ...	,,	5 8	4 0
,, Allsopp's Pale Ale ...	,,	5 0	3 4
,, Tennent's	,,	5 0	3 4
PORTER—Guinness's	,,	5 0	3 8
,, Tennent's	,,	5 0	3 8

We guarantee the quality of the above Wines and Spirits, and agree to take back any of our Goods not suiting the buyer.

All orders from up-country for Oilman Stores, Tobacco, Cigars (Havannah), Olive Oil, will be promptly attended to.

Price List on Application.

ASSOCIATION VINICOLE DE BORDEAUX.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

		Qts.	Pts.
ST. JULIEN VIEUX (recommended) ...	per doz. Rs.	12 0	6 8
FRONSAC VIEUX (full flavoured).	,,	15 0	8 0
BURGUNDY (Bourgogne)	,,	18	...
Do. (Nuits)	,,	22	...
Do. (Pomard)	,,	26	...
COGNAC, Fine Champagne, an extra good Brandy	,,	25	...
Do. Petite Champagne	,,	21	...
Do. Bois (very Old)	,,	19	...
Do. Old	,,	17	...

BOUNEVIALLE & SIBILLE.,

Oak 1, Lane, Fort. Sole Agents for Bombay.

THOMSON AND COMPANY.

CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,

Opposite the Secretariate,

22, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY,

BRANCH ESTABLISHMENT.

MAZAGON.

PRESCRIPTIONS.

Every care and attention is given to this Department of our business, and being under our personal superintendence, Physicians and Patients may rely on all articles being supplied of the best quality, and prepared with exactness and uniformity.

MEDICINE CHESTS IN GREAT VAR[illegible]

SHIPS' MED[illegible]

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.,

WINE MERCHANTS

TO

HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN,

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES,

AND

THE PRINCIPAL LONDON CLUBS.

ESTABLISHED IN EUROPE 1815.

LONDON HOUSES:

44, MARK LANE, CITY, AND VILLIERS STREET, STRAND;

BORDEAUX HOUSE:

PLACE DU CHAMP DE MARS.

REPRESENTATIVES IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Established in Bombay 1842.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co. respectfully solicit a continuance of the commands of MESSES, CLUBS, GENERAL MERCHANTS, and EUROPEAN RESIDENTS of WESTERN INDIA, to whom, from the extensive nature of their business, they can offer better value than their competitors in Bombay.

TO MERCHANTS AND GENERAL DEALERS our TERMS will be found MOST LIBERAL, both with regard to Credit and Discounts.

Detailed particulars will be afforded at our Offices in Dean Lane.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.'s

EXTRA DRY CHAMPAGNES.

CROWN BRAND—FINEST DRY.

As supplied to H.R.H. the Prince of Wales.

Quarts, Rs. 40. | Pints, Rs. 22-0.

FINE SPARKLING............ Qts. Rs. 36 Pints Rs. 19-8

GOOD SPARKLING for Tiffin, Ball, or Cup .... ,, 30 ,, 16-0

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.'s

GERMAN WINES.

	Qts.	Pts.
SPARKLING—Hock Nonpareil	Rs. 40	Rs. 22 0
,, Moselle Do.	40	22 0
,, Do. Muscatel	36	19 8
STILL—Moselle Braunberger	25	—
,, Hock Johannisberger	42	22 0
,, ,, Marcobrunner	34	—
,, ,, Forster Traminer	34	—
,, ,, Rudesheimer	26	14 0
,, ,, Hochheimer	23	12 0

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.'s

FRENCH WINES.

	Qts.	Pts.
CLARETS—Chateau Mouton	Rs. 30 0	Rs. 16 0
,, ,, Rauzan	25 0	14 0
,, ,, Palmer	22 0	12 0
,, ,, Larose	18 8	10 0
,, St. Julien	17 0	[illegible] 0
,, Cantenac	15 0	9 0
,, Medoc	1[illegible] 8	—
,, Haut Sauternes	22 0	12 0
BURGUNDIES—Chambertin, Red	32 0	17 0
,, Nuits, Red	26 0	—
,, Macon, Red	21 0	—
,, Chablis, White	22 0	12 0

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.'s

SPIRITS.

COGNAC, superior very, Old Pale, Black Capsule	Rs. 32
,, Superior Old Pale, Yellow Capsule	28
,, Pale, White Capsule	25
RUM, Superior Old Jamaica	22
OLD TOM, London Gin	21
IRISH WHISKY	23
SCOTCH WHISKY	21
GENEVA, in flasks 1 dozen in a case	19

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.'s

SHERRIES.

A 1 AMONTILLADO, extra quality	Rs. 38 0
AMONTILLADO, very choice	32 0
AMOROSO, full flavored, soft pale	28 0
SHERRY, Green Seal, full bodied, light gold colour	22 0
,, Blue Seal, extra pale and dry	22 0
,, Brown Seal, very pale and delicate	22 0
,, Yellow Seal, an excellent Dinner Wine	18 8
,, White Seal, an ordinary Dinner Wine	15 0
MARSALA, Virgin	15 8
OLD EAST INDIA MADEIRA, very choice	33 0

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.'s

PORTS.

	Qts.	Pts.
Very old and choice, firm crusted, Gold Capsule	Rs. 36 0	Rs. —
INVALIDS', full fruity, Gold Capsule	30 0	—
Black Seal, a Dessert Wine	24 8	14 8
CUTLER'S CELEBRATED RED SEAL	18 0	10 0

LIQUEURS.

	Qts.	Pts.
CURACOA, finest Amsterdam, Orange or White ...	Rs. 40	Rs. 22
MARASCHINO DI ZARA	40	22
CHERRY BRANDY, best Copenhagen	30	16
ORANGE BITTERS (the best)	20	—

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.,

DEAN LANE, BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

SIGNOR J. INZOLI,

PROFESSOR OF PIANOFORTE AND SINGING.

128, Malabar Hill.

Terms Rs. 4 per lesson—for 12 lessons, (it being at the Pupil's option to take one or more lessons per week).

Address also Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., Hummum Street.

MR. CYPRIANO SALDANHA (a String Bandmaster, and successor to the late Mr. Jose), who had the honour to conduct MUSICAL ARRANGEMENTS during the BOMBAY ASSEMBLY'S and FREEMASON'S BALLS, begs to inform the Public that he has removed to No. 8, Horta Baixa (Dukar Wady Lane). He begs to warn the public who have no personal knowledge of the Advertiser against impositions practised by certain individuals who have personated him as Bandmaster or Member of his Band. He undertakes to give lessons on Violin, Guitar, &c., Tuning and teaching Pianoforte.

Bombay, 22nd December 1870.

LETTS'S DIARIES,

1871,

FOR INDIA.

MAP OF THE WORLD GRATIS.

ALL the OFFICE EDITIONS of the above WORK contain a MAP of the WORLD, showing the new Telegraph Lines, and every Diary is materially improved and arranged to meet the requirements of our Indian and Colonial friends.

For further information see Prospectuses, to be obtained gratis from any Bookseller or Storekeeper, and the Table of Contents.

To guide those who may not have used our Books before, we append the following list of the Editions most universally adopted by—

The ARMY.—Nos. 8, 9, 10, and the Scribbling series; former in morocco and russia spring lock cases.

BANKERS and BROKERS.—Same as Merchants (see below).

CLERGYMEN of every denomination.—Nos. 2, 8, 9, 10, enlarged, 12, 14 enlarged, 14, the "Clerical Tablet Diar[y]" the Broad 1s., and Letts's Sermon and Preachers' Registe[r]

DOCTORS.—The "Medical," "Appointment," "Monthly Professional," and Nos. 1, 2, 8, 9, 10, 12, and Letts's Medic[al] Ledger.

ENGINEERS, BUILDERS & SURVEYORS.—Nos. 1, 2, 8, an[d] the Rough Diaries, plain or interleaved blotting, and Letts' Sectional Books and Paper.

FARMERS.—Nos. 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, plain and interleaved blotting, and the Broad 1s.

GENTLEMEN.—Nos. 51, 1, 6, 9, 10, 12 enl., 18, 20 and 22 in lock cases, and wallets of russia and morocco, also the "Perpetual Diaries."

INSURANCE COMPANIES and AGENTS.—Nos. 51, 1, 8, 12 enl., 12, 18, the Broad 1s., and 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, and Letts's Sectional Paper for Calculations.

LADIES.—Nos. 12, 18, 20, 22, 17, Card Case Almanac, in [illegible] leather, silk, and other bindings, and the various [illegible] keepers and Washing Books.

THE FANCY LEATHER POCKET SERIES, in [illegible] calf and sealskin, suited for Christmas and [illegible] presents, is unsurpassed for finish and style, [illegible] most of the principal stationers.

MERCHANTS.—Nos. 51, 52, 53, 1, 2, 3, 6, 7 [illegible] or Dr. and Cr. series.

THE NAVY.—Same as Army (see above)

PHYSICIANS.—Same as Doctors (see ab[ove])

RAILWAY COMPANIES.—Same as In[illegible] above).

SOLICITORS and the Legal Profession.—[illegible] the "Appointment."

TRADESMEN.—Nos. 4, 5, 6, 7, 11, 13, 1[illegible] Series, and Nos. 31, 32 33, 34, 35, 36.

VESTRIES.—The Clerical "Tablet Diary [illegible] and Preachers' Registers.

WAREHOUSEMEN.—Nos. 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, [illegible] 6d., 1s., 6d., 17, 21 and 23.

In addition to the usual contents of Letts's D[iaries] [illegible] ng Tables have been added this year for the fir[st] [illegible]

British Possessions, with Date of Acquisi[tion] [illegible] salaries, &c.

Calendar for 1871, Historical and Gen[illegible]

Colonial Banks, Rates of Postage, ar[illegible]

Colonial Bishops and their salaries [illegible]

Colonial Governments and the[illegible]

Colonial Official Pa[illegible]

Freezing Mix[illegible]

Holidays [illegible]

Indian [illegible]

NOTICES.

PRESENTATION

GOLD JEWELLERY,

WARRANTED 15-CARAT GOLD,

OF EXQUISITE WORKMANSHIP, AND FROM ONE OF THE FIRST LONDON HOUSES.

SOUNDY & Co.

HAVE BEEN INSTRUCTED TO SELL,

FOR CASH ONLY,

The herewith detailed articles. Particular attention is invited them, as they are thoroughly good articles, and are [illegible] suitable for

CHRISTMAS,

OR FOR

NEW YEAR'S DAY PRESENTATON.

GOLD EAR-RINGS,

OF THE MOST FASHIONABLE DESIGNS,

Each pair fitted, complete, in case.

Fashionable long Ear-rings, very elegant	26
Oval drop Ear-rings, with 2 outer Ovals and centre Drop ...	35
Long single-drop Ear-rings, with one outer Oval Ring ...	32
Small Oval Drop, with two ornamented outer Rings and three Pendants	38
"Clapper" pattern Ear-rings, in sheath	31
Embossed Drop set	31
Very large double Spiral, with globular Pendants	46
Very large "Club" pattern Ear-rings, with 3 arms, the centre being elongated beyond the others	37

, The above are of a thoroughly good kind, and no prejudice should be taken against them on account of their cheapness. They are of 15-carat Gold, and of the best style of workmanship.

LADIES' RINGS,

OF ELEGANT DESIGNS.

WELL-CUT GEMS AND 15-CARAT GOLD,

Each one enclosed in a Case.

Half Hoop, with fine Turquoises	27
A Diamond-shaped centre Set, with 4 Pearls, and with Turquoise on each side	15
A Cluster of 8 Pearls, with Garnet in the centre	24
Large Garnet centre, with 3 Opals on each side	25
A Cluster of 8 Pearls, with 2 small Rubies	48
Cluster of 6 Opals, with small Diamond in the centre ...	33
Half Hoop, with 3 brilliant Rubies and 2 Pearls between ...	60
Half Hoop, mourning, black Enamel relieved by 3 cut bars, set with 9 very small Diamonds	60
Beautiful Half Hoop, set with 3 Opals and 2 Diamonds on each side of the centre stone	150
Half Hoop, with 2 Rubies in the centre and with 2 Opals on each side	40
Full Cluster, with 4 large and 2 small Pearls, and with a small Diamond in the centre; also with a Coral on each side	26
A full Cluster, with 2 Pearls in the centre and with a smaller Pearl and 3 small Turquoises on each side ...	32
Double Scroll of Pearls and Turquoises intermixed	27
Full Cluster of Pearls and Turquoises intermixed	32
Half Hoop, with 3 Emeralds and 4 small Diamonds between...	40
Half Hoop, mourning, black Enamel, set with 3 Clusters of Pearls and a very small Diamond in the centre	30
Half Hoop, with 4 Rubies and 6 small Diamonds	42
Plain Gold Band Ring, set with 3 Diamonds	80
Plain massive Gold Band Ring, with 3 Diamonds	72
Massive Gold Band Ring, set with a large Diamond in the centre and smaller ones on the sides	120
A similar style of Ring, set with one Diamond	95
A similar Ring, but with a smaller Diamond	[illegible]
Half Hoop, with 3 Rubies and with 2 Diamonds on each side of the centre stone	40
Diamond-shaped centre, set with 4 Pearls and with Coral on each side	15
Round Cluster, set with 6 Pearls and Garnet in the centre and with Garnets on each side	20
Rich Cluster, of 2 large and 6 small Pearls with 2 small Diamonds between	63
Full Cluster, with 4 Opals and Ruby in the centre and with a very small Emerald on each side	20
Pretty Half Hoop, with large Garnet in the centre and with 2 Opals and a small Garnet on each side	25
A Pearl Half Hoop, set with 5 Pearls	35
A Turquoise Half Hoop, set with 5 Turquoises	30
A Half Hoop, with 2 Rubies in the centre, and 2 Opals on each side	40

LOCKETS FOR LADIES' NECKLET CHAINS,

OR FOR THE WATCH GUARD.

	Rs.
Richly engraved Locket, for one Portrait...	17
Engraved Necklet-Locket, for one Portrait (open), with raised Leaves and Garnet Flower, very rich	18
Beautifully engraved Double Case Locket, for one Portrait, larger size than above	18
Round chased Necklet-Locket, for open Portrait, with Wreath of Thistles surrounding a Carbuncle	23
Richly chased and engraved Double Locket, for one Portrait, large size	22
Richly chased and engraved Double Locket, with pink Ruby Flower surrounded with a Garland of raised Leaves ...	22
A similar Locket, but much larger	25
Plain dead Gold Double Case Locket, for 2 Portraits, with raised Cross set with 12 Pearls	27
A similar Locket, but with Horse Shoe set with Pearls ...	28
A large size dead Gold Locket, for 2 Portraits, with 3 Cord bands, suitable for a Gentleman's watch-chain	30
Rich chased and engraved Double Locket, for 2 Portraits, with blue Enamel Band set with one large Pearl and engraved Garter for Monogram on the reverse	35
Extra large size chased and engraved Double Case Locket, for 2 Portraits, engraved Shield for Monogram on one side and engraved Flowers and Leaves on the reverse	45

, This is a plain, but very fashionable Locket.

	Rs.
Family Locket, of plain Gold, engraved, to hold 6 Portraits: this is a very beautiful piece of work	56
A very handsome Ladies' Locket, plain dark Gold, with raised Cross, blue Enamel Edges, and 15 Pearls, to hold 2 large Portraits	58
A similar Locket, but richly chased and engraved, and the Cross without enamel	65
A very beautiful Ladies' Necklet-Locket, engraved, with raised pierced Gold ornament set with 4 Emeralds and 18 Pearls	77
Rich dead Gold Double Locket, for 2 Portraits, with oblique dark-blue Enamelled Band set with 7 large Pearls	90
Massive dead Gold Double Case Ladies' Necklet-Locket, for 2 Portraits, with raised pierced Gold ornament set with 21 Pearls	95

NECKLET CHAINS.

A large assortment of Necklet Chains, suitable for the above Lockets.

From Rs. 18 to Rs. 45 each.

	Rs.
Beautifully finished Massive Gold Cross, with dark-blue Enamel Border, and set with 18 large Pearls	70
A similar Cross, but much larger and with larger Pearls ...	120

GENTLEMEN'S ALBERT CHAINS.

Hall marked 15-carat, of the short and elongated curb, and other patterns: from Rs. 70 to Rs. 1[illegible] each.

THE PRICES QUOTED ARE STRICTLY FOR CASH, WITH ORDERS.

SOUNDY & Co.,

2 & 3, HUMMUM STREET.

THE ARLINGTON BOTTLE DOUBLE-CUP,

AND THE

ARLINGTON BOTTLE CORK-STOPPER.

For Travellers and others these CUPS, and also the CORK-STOPPER, are the most useful articles ever manufactured.

The Cups are so made, that the Top-Cup fits over the neck of an ordinary Wine, Brandy, or Beer Bottle, and the Under fits on to the lower part of the bottl[e] [illegible] "Peg," or nearly half a Quart [illegible]

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number of Shares.	Nominal value per share.	Paid up.	Last dividend	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	3 p.ct	Agra Bank	95
22,000	1,000	all	[illegible]	Bank of Bengal	1,450
[illegible]	500	all	[illegible]	Bank of Bombay New	610
10,000	500	[illegible]	[illegible]	Ditto and Res. Issue	165½
[illegible]	1,000	all	[illegible]	Ditto of Madras	1,650
30,000	250	all	[illegible]	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of I., L. & China	250
6,000	275	all	12 p.ct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	360
40,000	[illegible]	all	nil	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	150
[illegible]	250	125	5 p.ct.	National Bank of India	112
10,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	440

CALCUTTA.—28th December 1870.

The following transactions were reported to-day:—

In Government Securities—

4 per cents.—several batches at Rs. 97-10, or 2-6 discount, and two or three [illegible] Rs. 97-12, or 2-4 discount.

5 per [illegible] 106-57, last evening at Rs. 106-10.

In shares—

National Bank shares at Rs. 116.

Bonded Warehouse Association shares at Rs. 590.

East Indian Railway Stock, at Rs. 250 per £20.

—Englishman.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—December 31.

[illegible]jor, 3rd Hussars on leave, from Ahmednuggur.

[illegible]tant Surgeon, Royal Artillery, on duty, from Poona.

[illegible] Lieutenant, General List, Cavalry, on furlough, from [illegible]pore.

DEPARTURES.—December 31.

[illegible], Assistant Surgeon, Medical Department, from leave, to [illegible]medabad.

Oliver, Veterinary Surgeon, Royal Artillery, on medical certificate, to Meerut.

Russell, Veterinary Surgeon, Royal Horse Artillery, on duty, to Peshawur.

Miles, Major, Bengal Staff Corps, on furlough, to England.

Dalmahoy, Captain, Bombay Army, on medical certificate, to England.

Curtis, Lieutenant, Bengal General List, Cavalry, on furlough, to England.

Murray, Captain, Madras Staff Corps, on medical certificate, to England.

Leeds, Lieutenant, 37th Foot, on private affairs, to England.

Jones, Lieutenant, Madras Staff Corps, on leave, to England.

Hoseason, Colonel, Commandant 1st Infantry, on medical certificate, to England.

JANUARY 1.

Hogg, Major, Staff, to rejoin, to Poona.

Hansen, Major, 9th Regiment N. I., on leave, to Sholapore.

PRESIDENCY PAY-OFFICE NOTICE.

Bombay, 31st December, 1870.

It is hereby notified that pay and allowances in arrears for Dec. 1870 will be issued to the troops, &c., on the under-mentioned days, from 10 A.M. till 3 P.M. (except on Saturdays, when payments will be closed at 1 P.M., and no moneys will be received after that hour), and that all abstracts should be sent to the Pay Office for examination two clear days before payment:—

On Tuesday, the 3rd, General and Garrison Staff.
On Wednesday, the 4th, Officers on duty at the Presidency.
On Friday, the 6th, H. M.'s 21st Regiment N. I. (or M.B.)
On Monday, the 9th, H. M.'s 22nd Regiment N. I.
On Wednesday, the 11th, Gun Carriage Department.
On Thursday, the 12th, Colaba Sanitarium.
On Monday, the 16th, Ordnance Department.
On Thursday, the 19th, Roman Catholic Orphanage.
On Friday, the 20th, Byculla Schools.

BENGAL GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Calcutta Gazette*, Dec. 28.)

Mr. Charles Dickinson Field, M. A., LL.B., to be a Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of the second grade, in Chittagong, but to continue to officiate as Civil and Sessions Judge of that district until further orders.

The Commissary to the Lord Bishop of Calcutta has granted to the Revd. Frederick Thomas Stewart Dyer, M. A., Chaplain of St. Paul's Cathedral, one month's leave of absence from the 1st January.

Assistant Surgeon John Gay French to officiate, until further orders, as Civil Assistant Surgeon of Mymensing.

Assistant Surgeon Cornelius John McKenna, 43rd Native Infantry, to officiate temporarily as Civil Assistant Surgeon of Gowhatty, in addition to his own duties.

Mr Alexander Vansittart Knyvett to officiate as District Superintendent of Police, Chittagong, during the absence on leave of Mr. Arthur King, or until further orders. The Court Inspector of Chittagong will have charge of the District Superintendent's office till the arrival of Mr. Knyvett, or until further orders.

Mr. Arthur King, District Superintendent of Police, Chittagong, leave for three months.

Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India has been pleased to grant an extension of leave for three months, on medical certificate, to Mr. Arthur Anley, District Superintendent of Police, Jessore.

Mr. T. F. Parkinson, Executive Engineer, fourth grade, attached to the third Presidency Division, is allowed privilege leave for two months.

MADRAS GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Fort St. George Gazette*, Dec. 27.)

Mr. George Thomas Egan to act as Assistant Superintendent of Police, 1st class, in Nellore, during the employment of Captain Young on other duty, or until further orders, vice Mr. Powell.

Lieutenant George Chamberland Cooper, Infantry General List, to act as Assistant Superintendent of Police, 2nd class, in Kistna District, during the employment of Lieutenant Bayley on other duty, or until further orders.

Captain Charles Chase Morris, Acting Assistant Superintendent, 1st class, Ganjam, to act as Assistant Superintendent of Police, 1st class, in the Godavery District, during the absence of Captain Whitlock on leave, or until further orders.

Mr. Harry Thornton Ross, Acting Assistant Superintendent, 1st class, Godavery, to act as Assistant Superintendent of Police, 1st class, in Kimedy, in the Ganjam District, during the absence of Captain Wilton on leave, or until further orders.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The following promotion is made in the Commissariat Department, with effect from the 1st December 1870:—

Major G R F. Bardin, of the Staff Corps, Assistant Commissary-General, 2nd class, to act as Assistant Commissary-General 1st class, during the absence on furlough to Europe of Lieut.-Colonel R. Benson, or until further orders.

Lieutenant-Colonel J. W. Rutherford, of the Infantry, furlough for one year, and to embark from Bombay.

Major C. C. Minchin, of the Staff Corps, Political Agent and Superintendent of Bhawulpore, furlough for two years, and to embark from Bombay.

Lieutenant-Colonel T M. McHutchin, Deputy Superintendent of the 1st grade, Mysore District, having returned from the leave granted to him in Madras G. O. G. No. 309, dated 26th October 1868, will resume charge of his district.

Major C. Elliot, C.B., Superintendent of the Ashtagram Division, having returned from the leave to Europe granted to him in Madras G. O. G. No. 410 of the 10th November 1868, will resume charge of his division.

Major J A Campbell, officiating Superintendent of the Ashtagram Division, will assume charge of the Nundidroog Division from Captain T. G. Clarke.

Captain T. G. Clarke will resume charge of the duties of officiating Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore and Coorg.

Captain R. A. Cole, Superintendent of Coorg and officiating Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore and Coorg, to act until further orders as Deputy Superintendent of the Bangalore District, from the date of his being relieved by Captain T. G. Clarke.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—31st December.

London...	Cotton	£2 0s. 0d. p. ton.
	Cases	£2 0s. 0d. to £2 5s. 0d. ,,
	Seeds	£1 5s. 0d.
	Iron Ships Cotton	£1 17s. 6d. to £2 0s. 0d. ,,
	Wooden Ships	£1 17s. 6d. to £2 0s. 0d. ,,
	Myrabolams & Oil-cake	£0 7s. 6d. to £0 10s. 0d. ,,
	[illegible]	£0 15s. 0d. ,,

DAILY IMPORTS.—31st December.

From Liverpool.

Timsah (s), 2 casks lead piping, tinned, and 1 box hardware, Fraser and Miller.

Wennington, 2 cases shuttles, Manockjee Petit S. & W. Co.; 1 cask hardware, Noor Momed Bharmull.

Blythwood (s), 10 casks brassware, Essoobhoy Ebramjee.

From London.

Tagus (s), 36 cases glassware, Pestonjee Cursetjee Cama; 1 cask rose powder pink, 4 packages brushes and 5 packages hardware, Heptoola Adibhoy.

Canning, 40 cases yellow metal sheets, Canjee Khetsee; 270 barrels coal pitch, Stenhouse & Co.

Khimjee Oodhowjee, 40 barrels glassware, Hajee Nathoo Mahomed.

Hawarden Castle (s), 2 cases Spanish stripes, Pallonjee Hormusjee Sons & Co.

Duke of Edinburgh, 12 cases paper, Canjee Khetsee.

From Suez.

Golconda (s), 1 box tobacco, Stearns, Hobart & Co.; 2 cases haberdashery, &c., The London A. & A. Company.

Sumatra (s), 2 packages hardware, A. A. Raman; 5 cases cochineal, The London A. & A. Company.

DAILY EXPORTS.—31st December.

For Liverpool.

Historian (s), 43 bales cotton, Rowchund Amooluk; 50 bales wool, Megjee Ramjee; 2 bales wool, Morarjee Cursondass; 55 bales cotton, Pooranmull Chunniram; 86 bales cotton, Jaisiram Cursoniram; 28 bales cotton, Cutchermull Motta; 28 bales wool; Dhurumsee Mooljee; 50 bales cotton, Heerjee Nagsee & Co.; 50 bales cotton, Seajee Bhojraj; 5 bales mu. jet, Finlay, Muir & Co.; 21 bales cotton, H. D. Freck & Co.; 105 bales cotton, Canjee Purbut & Co.; 50 bales wool, Bhimjee Canjee.

Australia (s), 50 bales wool, Bhimjee Canjee; 110 bales cotton, Anundjee Visram; 50 bales wool, Hurridass Gangjee; 50 bales wool, Dongersee Gopjee; 50 bales wool, Jaitha Wurriah.

Mabel, 150 cwts. buffalo horns, Hasum Noor Momed; 20 bales cotton, Motee Ludha; 75 bales hemp, Lalljee Gilla; 500 bales cotton, Knoop & Co.

Gitana, 93½ bales cotton, Shewram Ramchund; 115 bales cotton, Hameermull Carsondass; 131 bales cotton, Vurdman Tokursee; 50 bales cow hides, Edward Bates & Co.

Tagus (s), 100 bales cotton, Goculdass Heerjee & Co.; 50 bales cotton, Vurdhman Poonsee & Co.; 120 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels & Co.; 200 bales cotton, W. Nicol & Co.; 200 bales cotton, Finlay, Muir & Co.; 78 bales cotton, G. Sigg & Co.; 50 bales wool, Jaitha Pursotum.

For London.

Columbian (s), 19 chests cardamons, Soonderdass Mooljee.

For Trieste.

Australia (s), 500 bales cotton, A. C. Gumpert & Co.; 125 bales cotton, Knoop & Co.

Golconda (s), 200 bales cotton, H. Bomanjee, Touche & Co.

For Alexandria.

Australia (s), 100 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

For Brindisi.

Golconda (s), 50 bales cotton, H. Bomanjee, Touche & Co.

For Hongkong.

Ellora (s), 8 bales cotton, Jairazboy Peerbhoy; 5½ chests Malwa opium, Mathooradass Goculdass; 13 chests Malwa opium, Cursetjee Bomanjee & Co.

For Shanghai.

Ellora (s), 8 chests Malwa opium, Heeralal Ramgopal; 22 chests Malwa opium, Cursetjee Bomanjee & Co.; 36 chests Malwa opium, Goolraj Sunghance.

ANNUAL INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITIONS OF SELECTED WORKS OF FINE and INDUSTRIAL ART and SCIENTIFIC INVENTIONS, under the direction of Her Majesty's Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1851.

The undersigned begs to inform the Members of the Committee that a GENERAL MEETING will be HELD at the Town Hall on THURSDAY, the 5th instant, at 4 P.M.

C. R. OVANS, Honorary Secretary.
Honorary Secretary's Office, Bombay Local Committee,
2nd January 1871.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.

CLARK—December 13th, at Beypore, Mrs. Leslie Clark, of a daughter.

LEVI—December 31st, at Hurda, Central Provinces, the wife of Mr. M. Levi, station master G. I. P. Railway, of a daughter.

PERCIVAL—December 27th, at Bhownuggur, Mrs. Percival, of a son.

BENGAL.

BIRTH.

SWAN—December 26th, at Howrah, the wife of G. W. Swan, Esq., House Surgeon, Howrah Hospital, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

PRITCHARD—CONNEW—December 23rd, at St. John's Church, by the Rev. J. Stephenson, Alfred Pritchard, to Mary, fourth daughter of the late Captain H. B. Connew, H. M. S.

RIDDLESDALE—LEE—December 26th, at St. Thomas's Church, Calcutta, by the Rev. T. D. Grey, John J. Riddlesdale, to Grace Alice Lee.

MADRAS.

BIRTHS.

LEACH—December 24th, at Hope-Ville, Old Ennore Road, Madras, the wife of Mr. James Leach, Apothecary Madras Railway Company, of a son.

MINCHIN—December 22nd, at Loch End, Ootacamund, the wife of J. W. Minchin, of twin daughters.

MARRIAGE.

GRIGG—DEAS-THOMSON—Nov. 30th, at St. Thomas', Ootacamund, Henry Bidewell Grigg, Madras Civil Service, son of the Reverend T. N. Grigg, Vicar of St. George's, Kingswood, W. Bristol, to Elizabeth Louisa, daughter of Edward Deas-Thomson, Esq., C. B., Barham, Sydney, N. S. W.

DEATH.

DRURY—December 24th, at Madras, Lieut.-Colonel Charles Harrison Drury, Controller of Military Accounts, Madras Army.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES, &c.

BIRTHS.

HUNT—December 26th, at Fyzabad, the wife of W. Hunt, Esq., C. E., of a son.

HOLLINGSWORTH—December 18th, at Peshawur, the wife of Sergeant John Hollingsworth, H. M.'s Bengal Sappers and Miners, of a daughter.

WAREHAM—December 28th, at Agra, the wife of Mr. F. S. Wareham, Telegraph Master, of a daughter.

COOKE—December 28th, at Morar, Gwalior, the wife of Lieutenant Edward S. Cooke, 34th Regiment N. I., of a daughter—still-born.

MARRIAGES.

JOHNSON—EYEARS—December 27th, at St. John's in the Wilderness, Nynee Tal, by the Rev. C. J. Richards, Henry William Johnson, Nynee Tal, to Mary Ann Eyears, of Calcutta.

PARSONS—O'CALLAGHAN—December 27th, at Benares, by the Rev. H. Heinig, J. D. Parsons, Customs Department, to Miss Annie O'Callaghan.

DEATH.

KELLY—December 21st, at Mooltan, of fever and convulsions, Clara Spencer, aged 10 years and 1 month, child of William Kelly.

NOTICE.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

All communications respecting advertisements should be addressed to the "Advertisement Department."
Bombay Gazette Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

MONDAY, JANUARY 2, 1871.

[illegible]ATEVER doubts may have been entertained [illegible]ting the fate of the Avron redoubt they [illegible]t at rest by the positive statement that the [illegible]n was occupied by the Saxons last Tuesday. [illegible] operation materially reduces the power of [illegible] Parisians to act offensively on the southern [illegible] of the Eastern front; since the spur on [illegible]ch Avron stands exercises a decided in[illegible]ence over the lower country north and [illegible]uth from the Ourcq Canal to the Marne. [illegible]rties on either flank will therefore be very [illegible] The telegram of December 30 is [illegible]ort Rosny could not have been [illegible]olumns of soldiers, because it is one [illegible] on that side, and well flanked [illegible] attack which was repelled [illegible]tempt to storm the Avron [illegible]k was rendered untenable [illegible]fire. [illegible]eneral von Manteuffel con[illegible]ed. Bapaume, on the road [illegible]rras, has been occupied; the [illegible] to fight another battle have [illegible] for Lille; and it remains to [illegible] German leader thinks it [illegible] Peronne in his right [illegible] has not been able [illegible] French may be [illegible] it is [illegible] supports. "Vitry has been destroyed." Which Vitry? There are half a dozen. It is probably Vitry near Villejuif and Fort Ivry.

No doubt it is very shocking, perhaps criminal, but it cannot be helped—our sole interest in the break-of-gauge question is purely military. We ought to think about commerce and the conveniences of travellers, but the P. W D. Secretariat, and nearly all the rest of the world, have taken those interests under their august protection. With such powerful patrons they may be safely left, and we shall injure no one by taking the part of such a triviality as the military security of the empire. It is quite unfashionable to suppose that soldiers in India will ever be wanted. In Bombay the administration of the army is conducted on that principle, the head-quarters staff looking upon it as an institution maintained in order that places may be provided for the favoured few, soldiership being a positive disqualification. This, however, only by the way; it has only an indirect bearing on break of gauge; but military efficiency seems to have as little weight in the P. W. D. Secretariat as it apparently has at Bombay Army Head Quarters.

For example. Here are Colonel Strachey and Colonel Dickens, both military men, members of that branch of the army supposed to take a scientific view of warfare. They have settled to their satisfaction, as will have been seen from the papers published in our Saturday's issue, that providing the number of carriages are nearly doubled a narrow gauge line from Lahore to Peshawur would transport as many men, in complete fighting order, as the standard gauge. Suppose we admit this, and how much further do we advance in the argument? Not a step. For the gallant engineers have missed the point at issue. The real question does not arise when the trains are in motion. It comes up before that period. It is not the different carrying capacities of two lines of railway that we have to discuss. It is the break of gauge. But Colonel Strachey and Colonel Dickens have omitted to present the Government of India with any fact or argument whatever on that point. What does a break of gauge mean? It means this: That a train full of soldiers and guns and horses and baggage and matériel of all kinds arrives at a station where the engines, carriages, trucks, horse-boxes cease to be of use; where everything has to be unpacked, transported to the new line, and packed afresh. The ordinary mind only thinks of infantry soldiers marching from one set of carriages to another; and if that were all, two or three breaks of gauge would matter very little. But the ordinary mind forgets that other component parts of a brigade, a division, or an army; forgets that these—things which cannot walk—would have to be moved; forgets that such an operation takes *Time*, and that in war time is of inestimable value. Here is the knot of the difficulty; the two able Colonels have neither untied nor cut nor alluded to it in any way. Their argument is valid only in so far as it applies to two different kinds of railways in the abstract. It does not touch the essence of the question, time. Now the hour, or hours or days—and cumulatively it would come to days—wasted at the station where a break of gauge occurred, might be the hour, or hours or days in which an empire might be imperilled, perhaps lost. If there were no break of gauge at the station supposed, although no more troops, guns, horses, munitions might reach the point of concentration, yet manifestly they would reach that point in less time—a vital consideration. Except in so far as cost of transit from line to line is concerned, break of gauge would be not of the least moment, did not that very operation of transit take time. But it would take time—in a period of possible confusion much time; there would be delays, and if the enemy were swift in his movements, and enemies can be swift, the delay might be fatal, and the break-of-gauge difficulty solved by a rapid march of the enemy on the point of *dis*-junction. Consider: the use of railways in warfare is, at the outset, to afford means of rapid concentration, and next to transport supplies to some safe point in rear of the front occupied by the army. They are of little, if any, use in manœuvring before an enemy, although of course they can be used to reinforce one army at the expense of another. Well; break of gauge operates directly to obstruct and retard both the concentration of troops, the reinforcement of a wing, using the word in the larger sense, and even transport of supplies. These are general considerations dictated by common sense, one of the most potent factors in the practice of war; but Colonel Strachey and Colonel Dickens, though diffuse on commerce, are silent on the only point of the question interesting to military men.

Finally, for the present, let us ask to what part of the Indian railway system is it proposed that obstruction to the movement of armies should be scientifically applied? Where, but to that very territory and to those strategical points which have a pre-eminent military importance! It is to the communication between Lahore and the trans Indus, to the line between Lahore and Kurrachee, perhaps to the line between Lahore and Mooltan! The project amounts to this—that the movements of troops on common roads would not be hindered, were part of some main line to be made so narrow that a total change in the army transport would be required in order to enable the brigades to get through that tract! What is proposed is that an artificial defile shall be constructed, with malice aforethought, between Lahore and Peshawur; an entirely novel mode of augmenting facilities for the concentration and supply of troops in case of need. But what matters the fate of the empire compared with the glory of making thousands and thousands of miles of railway on the Cheap Jack principle?

The "Decentralization Scheme" has been finally settled, and was to appear in Saturday's "Gazette of India."

Mr. A. M. Monteath, the Director-General of the Post Office, who is now at Simla, is likely to return to Calcutta early this month.

It is reported that an Italian envoy will shortly arrive at Mandalay with a view of negotiating a commercial treaty between his own and the Burmese Government.

Mr. C. K. Dove, the Post-master General, Bengal, and at present Officiating Deputy Director-General of the Post Office, intends, it is said, to retire from the service in April next.

The Viceroy's promise that Ajmere shall have a college for the nobles of Rajpootana, appears to have created a desire that there should be a similar institution at Morar for Central India and Bundlecund.

"In well-informed circles," says the "Examiner," "Mr. E. C. Bayley's promotion to Council, and soon, is regarded as a certainty. How the vacancy is to be caused is, however, as yet a matter of speculation."

The Supreme Legislative Council is likely, it is said, to lose the services of its able secretary, Mr. Whitley Stokes, who meditates a speedy and prolonged trip to Europe. His successor is expected to be Mr. H. S. Cunningham, who lately officiated as barrister judge of the Lahore Chief Court.

The Maharajah of Bhurtpore, of whom so much was expected because of his careful training and education under a British officer, has, we learn from the Calcutta "Examiner," been giving cause of offence by throwing obstacles in the way of, if not actually forbidding, any of his subjects visiting the Political Agent!

Th[illegible]eer" is informed that all the reports [illegible] out to India for [illegible]are, it is [illegible] established beyond doubt, is under consideration. Dr. Oldham's opinion of the coal is said to be favorable.

The "Indian Daily News" hears that Mr. E. F. Harrison, Comptroller-General of Accounts, intends shortly to proceed to England on leave, and that Mr. H. D. Sandeman, Accountant-General of Bengal, is likely to be appointed to officiate for him during his absence. In that case Mr. Mangles, the Deputy Accountant-General, it is probable, will act for the latter.

Lord Napier of Magdala was likely to reach Darjeeling last Wednesday or Thursday. "After having spent Christmas with his son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Maddocks, at Bhagulpore, his Lordship was to take the Carigolah route to Darjeeling, thence visiting Julpigoree, Buxa, Assam, and the Eastern Frontier districts, and arriving in Calcutta late in February."

A friend at Secunderabad informs the "Pioneer" "that a man eating tiger, which had been credited or debited with the deaths of fourteen persons during the year, was shot at Mahadopore, near Secunderabad, on the 17th instant, by Lieutenant Kennedy, 18th Hussars. The mother of one and the husband of another of the brute's victims had the satisfaction of assisting to skin him, after which, we are assured, he was devoured by the villagers. After this precedent there will be no safety for the inhabitants of the Jardin de Plantes if the blockade of Paris continues."

On an enquiry made by the Superintendent of Government Printing as to the nature of private advertisements which can, with propriety, be admitted into the "Government Gazettes," the Government of India is said to have decided that all advertisements of an official character, inserted by officers of Government, and private advertisements of the following kinds only should be admitted into the columns of the Official Gazette—advertisements of meetings of public companies, notices of bankruptcy, or notices relating to bankruptcy; advertisements of money, or other things lost or stolen; advertisements of books, including maps, under the patronage of Government, or likely to be useful to Government.

At the last meeting of the Agri-Horticultural Society of India at Calcutta, the following resolution was unanimously passed:—

> "That this Society has heard with the deepest regret the intelligence of the decease of Dr. Thomas Anderson, superintendent of the Royal Botanical Garden, Calcutta. A worthy successor of Wallich, Griffith, Falconer and Thomson, he has been cut off in the prime of life, ere the science to which he devoted himself could reap fully the benefits of his varied knowledge and matured experience. In him this Society mourns the loss of one of its late vice-presidents, and of a contributor to its journal of many of the most interesting and useful papers in it. This Society takes, therefore, this the earliest opportunity in its power of placing on record in its proceedings its high appreciation of his services in the cause of botanical science, and the loss that this science has sustained in his early death."

The transfer of the services of Mr. G. W. Kellner to the Military Department is, as stated in the Government order, a wholly temporary arrangement, and for three months only. The "Examiner" says "the object is the preparation of the annual budget of the Military Finance Department under an arrangement which will preclude any necessity for withdrawing any of the officials of that department from its ordinary current work, which is very heavy. Major-General Broome's sick leave is only for three months, and will be put in at Simla, a winter at which bracing place has been prescribed for the major general. The temporary vacancy created in the Military Finance Department by this leave will not be filled up, and Major-General Broome will resume his duties on the return of the department to Simla."

With reference to a communication from the Home Department, on the subject of the memorial submitted by the graded officers of the Bengal Educational Service for improved terms of leave and pension, and of an enquiry by the Home Government, in regard to any modification of the pension rules which affect that branch of the public service, the Government of India, in the Financial Department, is said to have observed that the question of leave to educational and certain other classes of uncovenanted officers is still under discussion with the Home Government; but that since the Secretary of State has, in several instances, refused to entertain a proposal for increase of pensions to uncovenanted servants, there seems no reason whatever for proposing pensions for the educational department higher than those conceded to the body of the uncovenanted service.

Major General Goldsmid, who has been deputed by the English Government as one of the commissioners for arbitrating in the boundary disputes between Persia, Afghanistan and Beloochistan, has during the last six weeks (says the "Examiner") been gradually marching towards Kerman. He was last heard of at Ispahan. It was intended that the Seistan question should be the first to be considered. But the outbreak of Yakoob Khan has interrupted this arrangement, and the commissioners will this season give their attention to the disputes on the Perso-Belooch border. The Khan of Khelat will be duly represented on the occasion. Captain Harrison, the present agent at the Khan's court, and Major Ross, the Political Assistant at Gwadur, on the Mekran coast, will also be in attendance. The Persian commissioner, who is a nephew of the present Persian Minister for Foreign Affairs, is General Goldsmid's travelling companion.

Captain W. C. Campbell, formerly aide-de-camp to Sir Hope Grant and Sir G. Le Marchant, and now adjutant of the Body Guard of H. E. the Governor of Madras, has just returned to his appointment from furlough to Europe. "Captain Campbell," the "Madras Mail" tells us, "made his way back to India by a novel and most interesting route, having travelled first by way of St. Petersburg, Moscow, Niji-Novogrod and Astrakan to the Caspian Sea, which he crossed, and then made his way across Persia on horseback through Teheran, Ispahan, Shiraz, and Bushire, a ride of about 1,000 miles From Bushire he took steamer to Bombay. The journey occupied about three months. While in Russia, Captain Campbell noticed that large numbers of troops, armed principally with American breech-loaders, were being despatched to the south. But it was only when he arrived at Shiraz that he heard of the Black Sea question. Here is another little straw to show which way the wind has been blowing."

On an application from the Government of India, which raised the question whether an officer who, up to his election of the furlough rules of 1868, has abided by those of 1796, can claim the benefit of clause 23 of the rules of 1868, which allows a certain proportion of leave to count as service for pension—the Home Government has ruled that the clause in question certainly speaks of retaining a privilege heretofore granted, and officers, under the rules of 1796, had not the privilege referred to, but it was intended to lay down a general principle applicable to all officers accepting the new rules, as is shown by the subsidiary rule, section 34, page 3. In the case under reference, therefore, the officer who had elected the 1868 rules would, on completing an "aggregate service" of twenty years, computed according to the method which has been adopted for counting service, partly under one set of rules and partly under another, be entitled to count two years of leave taken since July 1868, as service for pension.

ADDITIONAL PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

The P. and O. Co.'s [illegible] Columbian, Captain N. [illegible] with the [illegible]ers:— [illegible] Captain [illegible]

[illegible]MAIL.

[illegible] Tomlin, [illegible]al cargo [illegible] Nelson, [illegible]r. E. D. [illegible] Mrs. [illegible]

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE WAR.

By British Indian Cable.

FLORENCE, 29th December.

A great part of Rome and its environs is inundated in consequence of the overflowing of the Tiber. Considerable damage has been done.

LONDON, 30th December.

Official news received from Paris states that the Prussians furiously attacked Fort Rosny and Plateau Avron on Wednesday, and that they attempted the bombardment (of those places). They were, however, repulsed with considerable losses. Later news reports that Avron has been evacuated by the French, who left their guns and dead.

General Manteuffel has occupied Bapaume.

LONDON, 31st December.

The French Government has determined not to send a representative to the London Conference on the Russian question, unless England first recognises the Republic.

Mont Avron has been occupied by the Saxons.

A conspiracy has been discovered between the French prisoners at Mayence, Coblentz, and Cologne, 50,000 in number, their object being to meet and fight their way back to France. The outbreak was prevented.

Dijon has been evacuated by the enemy.

Arras has been abandoned by the French.

Vitry has been destroyed.

A German assault made on Belfort on Tuesday was repulsed.

LONDON, 31st December.

The French camp at Bondy has been broken up, and the French batteries there silenced. A few shells have been sent inside Paris, into Lavillette and Belleville.

After several engagements Peronne has been invested by the Germans.

French accounts report that General von Werder has evacuated Gray and is retreating towards Versome (sic).

The death of Major-General Louth is announced.

THE BOMBAY MAIL.

ADEN, 1st January.

The Baroda with the outward Indian Mails left here for Bombay to-day at 12 o'clock noon.

By Indo-European Telegraph.

LONDON, 29th Dec., Aft.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to day was dull and heavy.

Fair Dhollera 6½d.

The Bank of England Returns show the following results:—

Reserve of Notes ...£14,000,000, Dec. £187,500.
Bills discounted......£17,187,500, In. £1,250,000.
Bullion...................£22,687,500, Dec. £437,500.

Consols 91⅝.

The transport Serapis reached Portsmouth on the 28th instant.

THE VICEREGAL LEVEE AND DRAWING-ROOM.

The levée held on Tuesday was well attended, and certainly showed no symptoms of that want of respect on the part of the general community which some prophesied.

The drawing-room on Wednesday night also was well attended, and some names would have appeared in the list if punctuality had been a greater virtue among us. Last year an early attendance involved a crush and long waiting, so many ladies thought it would be better to arrive at a later hour, to avoid the crush and delay. So many did this, however, that the presentations were finished in half an hour, the scene closed before some prudent ladies arrived, and thus were left out to their extreme disappointment. Punctuality is a virtue of sovereigns. Subjects should not forget this law.—*Englishman*, Dec. 30.

SUICIDE OF AN OFFICER AT CAWNPORE.

A distressing story reaches us from Cawnpore that Captain Johnson, lately serving at Allahabad with the detachment of the 1-14th Regiment, has committed suicide at the former place. We are told that while here the deceased officer had shewn such distinct symptoms of mental disorder, that he had been ordered to the head-quarters of the regiment for medical examination. If the details as reported to us are in accordance with facts, there can be little doubt of his unsound mind at the time of the catastrophe. We are told that about noon on the 26th instant, the deceased mounted his bicycle and rode some four or five miles to the tank at Nawabgunge. He there asked some natives to fetch him bricks, but they refused, under the impression that he would throw them at themselves. He, however, looked about for stones or bricks, and at last finding some hard materials began to beat his head with them, and almost immediately afterwards hurried to the adjoining tank, a very deep one, and threw himself in. The natives, witnesses of the scene, then ran for the police, who dragged the tank. The body was easily recovered, but life was extinct.—*Pioneer*, Dec. 31.

AFGHANISTAN.

The following telegram has been received by the Foreign Office at Calcutta, from the Commissioner of Peshawur, in reference to certain reports from Cabul, published in the "Delhi Gazette" (from which they were extracted by the "Englishman"):—

"Not a word of truth in the report in the 'Englishman' that Yakoob Khan had taken Candahar. I have Cabul news to 19th. The Syud has arrived from Candahar and been received kindly."

(*Pioneer*, Dec. 30.)

The startling intelligence from Cabul respecting the victory of Yacoob Khan and his seizure of Candahar, published the other day in the *Delhi Gazette*, is not only unconfirmed, but is rather at variance with the actual official information received. According to the most recent accounts Yacoob Khan was at Rodbar on the left bank of the Helmund, just beyond Afghan territory, and there was even a rumour that he had passed into Persia. We do not, however, vouch for the truth of this report; but of *this* we do feel confident, that Yacoob Khan could not possibly have been at Candahar at the time when he is said to have taken it. That province may have thrown off its allegiance, but Yacoob Khan was assuredly not there to kindle the rebellion.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH OFFICE—1st Jan., 9 P.M.

Latest dates from United Kingdom.

Via Russia, 30th Dec., 12-35 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 36 hours 55 minutes.

Via Turkey, 31st Dec., 4-40 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 16 hours 1 minute.

Via Red Sea, 31st Dec., 1-35 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 18 hours.

Latest dates from Continent of Europe.

Via Russia, 31st Dec., [illegible], Greenwich time. Time in transit, 6 hours 45 minutes.

Via Turkey, 31st Dec., 3-45 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 17 hours.

Via Red Sea, 31st Dec., 3-10 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 16 hours 34 minutes.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 8 P.M. of the 31st Dec. 1870 to 8 P.M. of the 1st Jan. 1871 is as follows:—

To Bombay	Max.		Min.	
From Kurrachee	1	5	0	4
Calcutta	0	53	0	29
From Galle	85	20	11	11

REUTER'S CHINA EXPRESS.

HONGKONG, 8th December.

A terrible mutiny has occurred at sea on board the Italian ship Uncowah, bound with 548 coolies to Callao. After a terrible conflict, the coolies fired the ship. The captain, officers, and crew escaped in boats.

Chung How, who proceeds by the present mail to Europe, does not appear to have had the friendly reception at Canton he no doubt anticipated. The Cantonese in fact thought very little of him, but Chung nevertheless succeeded in taking with him one hundred thousand dollars from that port for the expenses of his mission.

The young nobleman who had succeeded to the earldom of Aberdeen has been drowned at sea. The romance and mystery attending the heirship of the earldom and the efforts which the family have made to find the missing scion will be remembered no doubt by many. The young Earl, who was of a roving and adventurous disposition, shipped at Boston, America, under the name of Charles Oswald, as chief officer in the American schooner Hera, bound eastward. Whilst engaged at sea he became entangled in the vang of the rigging, and a heavy lurch of the vessel hurled the unfortunate nobleman into the sea, which was running too heavy to enable his shipmates to make even an effort for his rescue. The formalities necessary to prove his death have been gone through at Hongkong, and the family honours will now devolve on the last surviving son of the fifth Earl, the Hon'ble John Campbell, born in 1847.

At a concert given in Hongkong in aid of the sick and wounded, the handsome out-turn was shown of about two thousand dollars.

There is no fresh news from the North.

The Danish cable is not yet laid between this and Shanghai. The vessels, after endeavouring to pick up the shore end, were obliged to return, and they have proceeded to Shanghai to lay the cable with the monsoon instead of against it. It is reported that a defect exists in the shore end of the wire. All the proceedings connected with this line have been kept very quiet, and up to the present time no tariff or other information has been made public.

REUTER'S AUSTRALIAN EXPRESS.

MELBOURNE, 6th December.

With the exception of two items the estimates for six months of 1871 have been passed, and it is expected Parliament will be prorogued before Christmas, a dissolution following immediately afterwards.

The financial position of the country is as good as could be expected under the exceptional circumstances of the season. The treasurer expects to commence next year with a credit balance of £43,655.

Several severe floods have been experienced all over Australia, and the season is still very backward. There is now, however, a large quantity of wool coming down.

The Assembly of Victoria has passed a resolution that henceforth the financial year shall commence on 1st July.

The Federation Commission have received from the leading politicians in the other Colonies replies favouring the obtaining an Imperial Permissive Bill.

The Galatea sailed from Sydney on the 17th November for Auckland.

The French iron clad Belliqueuse put into Melbourne for coals, provisions and repairs, and sailed again for New Caledonia on the 3rd instant.

Some navvies on the North Eastern Railway have struck for an advance of a shilling a day on six shillings. The contractors refuse and they are giving some trouble.

The Governor of Tasmania and lady have been visiting South Australia this month.

Supple has been found guilty on a second trial of shooting at Mr. G. P. Smith with intent to kill him. Sentence is deferred pending the argument on a law point. Elton has been sent to the Yarra Bend Lunatic Asylum.

An illicit still of large proportions has been discovered in Melbourne. One partner has been fined six hundred pounds or two years' imprisonment; another three hundred pounds or twelve months' imprisonment; and their storeman fifty pounds or six months' imprisonment.

The Government of New South Wales has been defeated several times lately and their resignation was looked for. Since then Cowper the Premier has accepted the office of Colonial Agent in London, and the Ministry will be reconstructed, Mr. Robertson taking the Premiership.

Parliament has been opened on Queensland. Business in all the Colonies remains in a very dull state. Complaints are universal, and there is no sign of any improvement. The wool is now commencing to arrive pretty freely, and considering the state of the market at home very fair prices are being realised.

Exchange on London is a shade lower. Discount and interest unchanged.

TROOPS FOR ENGLAND.

H. M.'s Indian troop-transport Malabar will sail for Suez to-morrow (Tuesday) with the following troops for England:—From the Bengal Presidency;—H. M.'s 103rd Regiment, consisting of 27 officers, 4 ladies, 3 officers' children, 472 men, 34 wives, and 62 children; and 4 officers and 124 men, whose time has expired, with 12 wives and 24 children. From the Madras Presidency;—1 officer and 16 time-expired men, with 7 wives and 14 children. Besides the above the Malabar will take 7 married men, with their wives and fourteen children, belonging to the Bombay Presidency, and 53 ignominy men, from the Belgaum district, with four wives and ten children.

The following is a list of the officers who will proceed by the Malabar:—

H. M.'s 103rd Regiment Royal Bombay Fusiliers

Major F. S. Kempt (local colonel).
Surgeon D. A. C. Fraser.
Captain E. A. Law (local major).
Captain W. Williams (local major).
Captain J. S. Graves.
Captain T. S. Clay.
Paymaster G. Pumfrett (captain).
Captain F. Reeves.
Captain G. B. Wolseley.
Assistant Surgeon R. Turner.
Assistant Sureon G. I. Bogle (local captain).
Quartermaster W. E. Daly.
Assistant Surgeon J. E. Fishbourne.
Lieutenant and Adjutant E. C. Showers.
Lieutenant W. C. Riddell.
Lieutenant M. J. Hickley.
Lieutenant T. C. H. Macdonald.
Lieutenant S. W. Saulez.
Ensign W. S. Burnister.
Ensign R. H. Mansel.
Ensign C. D. Cooper.
Ensign D. A. Campbell.
Ensign J. R. Dick.
Ensign E. H. Huges.
Ensign S. J. Wynne.
Ensign H. L. Aylmer.
Lieutenant J. F. Egerton 36th Regiment.
Assistant Surgeon D. Thornborn, 36th Regiment.
Captain W. H. R. Skey, 38th Regiment.
Major R. B. Baker, 39th Regiment.
Captain W. D. Bond, 58th Regiment.
Colonel F. R. Palmer 2-60th Regim[illegible]
Major B. T. Gilpin, 62nd Regim[illegible]
Colonel J. D. Woollcombe [illegible]
Lieutenant W. A. Ede[illegible]
Captain A. Lewis, 1[illegible]
Lieutenant J. C. M. P[illegible]
Lieutenant C. T. Ech[illegible]
Colonel J. G. Balm[illegible]
Quartermaster T. G[illegible]
Lieutenant A. Wri[illegible]
Lieutenant H. B. M[illegible]
Ensign G. P. G[illegible]
Captain J. Ta[illegible]
Lieutenant C[illegible]
Cornet A. M[illegible]
Lieutenant [illegible]
Captain C. [illegible]
Captain W[illegible]
Quarter[illegible]
Major [illegible]
Lieute[illegible]
Capta[illegible]
Assi[illegible]
As[illegible]
C[illegible]
I[illegible]

SAIGON.

The Governor of Saigon has placed the French possessions in Cochin-China in a state of siege in consequence "of the state of the war and the necessity for a close watch over the designs of the enemies of France."

This decree has, since the 8th November, been promulgated, and the German residents have been compelled to quit Saigon within 8 days. Rather sharp notice! The amount subscribed in Saigon for the relief of the sick and wounded during the war has attained 57,280 francs. An instance of the liberality of an Anamite Chief, an employé of the Government, is given in the *Courier de Saigon*. This man has made the offer of his salary, to the above fund, until end of the present war.—*Penang Argus*, Dec. [illegible]

BOMBAY.

Mulharao's Dewan.—Nothing has yet been [illegible]ly settled as to who will be Dewan to H. [illegible] defini[illegible]

A Jeweller Cheated.—Shewshunker Gungashunker, a jeweller, applied Mr. Nana Morojee on Saturday, and obtained a warrant against Ramrutton Prasadeelall and Ramchurun, charging them with cheating and inducing delivery of eight diamond rings, value Rs. 325.

History of Persia.—Mr. Ardaseer Dosabhoy, an able Persian scholar, son of the late Mr. Dosabhoy Sorabjee Moonshee, is engaged in translating the history of Persia by Sha Futteh Allysha into the Gujrathi language. The book, we believe, is to be dedicated to Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart.

Fire on the Cotton Green.—A fire occurred between seven and eight on Saturday night amongst some cotton piled close to the road, near Lower Colaba. It is supposed to have been caused by some stray light—thrown by a smoker, for example—falling on the cotton. The men residing in the Strangers' Home did good service in extinguishing the fire and left no work for the fire-engines, which had been sent for and promptly came. We are glad to add that the damage done was quite inconsiderable.

Fatal Accident.—On Friday a coroner's inquest was held at the Jamsetjee Hospital concerning the death of Lall Mahomed, a weaver. On the 16th instant about 9 P.M., deceased, with his son, left Bhewndy for their village Nara Wadowly, and for this purpose they hired a bullock cart. While on the road the man attemped to get out of the cart, and as he was doing so a wheel passed over his left leg, and broke it. He was brought to Bombay, and was taken to the Jamsetjee Hospital, where he died on Friday. The jury returned a verdict that the deceased died from the effects of having been accidentally run over by a bullock cart.

We learn that Colonel Southey, the Judge of the Court of Small Causes here, contemplates proceeding to Europe shortly on leave. It is rumoured that Mr. Gibbons, the City Magistrate, will act for him during his absence.—*Sindian*, Dec. 28.

Mr. Wood, the agent of the Sind Railway Company, will, we believe, be leaving Kurrachee for England very shortly. If we conjecture aright, we think his visit will be one in connection with the affairs of the late Oriental Inland Steam Company, the shareholders in which have sued the Secretary of State for India for compensation for losses incurred by them by the sale of their property, for which advantageous offers had been made to them in England. Mr. McNeill, the assistant agent, will officiate for Mr. Wood, doing the business of assistant agent as well.—*Ibid.*

The P.W.D. Expenditure Enquiry.—We learn from a letter from Poona that Mr. Pritchard, who is now specially deputed by Government to overhaul the accounts of the P. W. Department in Poona, and to conduct the prosecution against Mr. Sharman in connection with the frauds on that department, will, on bringing his labours to a close in the Deccan, direct his steps towards Sind. It would be worth while, we think, for an official to be specially appointed in each presidency for duties of the nature of those entrusted to Mr. Pritchard. A discussion, we understand, is going on in the Viceregal Council as to the advisability of an arrangement of the kind being carried into effect.—*Ibid.*

We understand that a battery of the 9th Brigade Royal Artillery, stationed at Poona, [illegible] equipped with the new bronze muzzle-loading guns.—*Indian Daily News.*

The Governor-General has modified the condition laid down in paragraph 42 of G. G. O. No. 550 of 1868, so far as it concerns native medical pupils only, and has ruled that the prescribed period of training, viz. four years, shall not of necessity be divided as now equally between a regimental hospital (or civil dispensary) and a medical college, but that the period allotted to the college course may be extended up to three years. The period to be passed in a hospital or dispensary will be proportionately reduced, but is under no circumstances to be less than one year.—*Ibid.*

Communication between India and Russia.—A Madras contemporary takes the following from the *Moscow Gazette* of the 1st November:—"In consequence of the necessity of a direct steam boat communication between India and China and Russia via the Suez Canal, in the coming year, a commission house is to be organised at Odessa by Messrs. Cazalet, a well-known St. Petersburg firm. The Odessa steamers will load at Bombay (cotton, &c.) in January, and at Hankow (tea) in May 1871. It is supposed that, as the railway tariff will be decreased, the through rate of cotton from Odessa to Moscow will be sixty to seventy copecks per Russian pood. Although the south of Russia, rich in wool, had actually no cloth factories, nevertheless it is expected, should cotton stand in cheap at Odessa, cotton mills will be founded in that town. Besides standing in direct relations with the leading houses in India and China, it is reported to be the intention of the firm to introduce manufactured articles of Northern and Central Russia into more general use in the southern or so-called New Russia, in lieu of foreign goods."

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

Kurrachee, 1st Jan., 8 P.M.—Latest dates from United Kingdom via Russia, 30th Dec., 7-32 P.M.; via Turkey, 31st Dec., 4-40 P.M. From Continent of Europe via Russia, 30th Dec., 5-20 P.M.; via Turkey, 31st Dec., 3-45 P.M.; America via Russia, 29th Dec., 5-48 P.M. Cable right to Fao; Turkish line right to Pera; lines beyond clear; Persian line interrupted beyond Kertch.

SHIPPING AND PASSENGERS.

The s.s. Madras, Captain J. James, arrived on Saturday from the Persian Gulf, via Kurrachee, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr. Arnold, Mr. Coleman, Mr. Collins, one native, and nineteen deck passengers.

The ship Mindobah, 977 tons, Captain H. J. Haisbeck, arrived on Saturday from Liverpool, with a cargo of coals. She touched at Point de Galle, and she spoke the ship Omar Pasha, from Bombay to Calcutta, off Alpee, only ten days out.

The s. s. M. S. Elphinstone, Captain Raffin, arrived yesterday from the Coast and Goa with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr. Ryan, Mr. and Mrs Nestrail, Mr. Shuttleworth, Mr. Greensbield, Mr. Dickinson Harvey, and one hundred and forty-two deck passengers.

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SHARMAN'S CASE.

APPLICATION TO THE HIGH COURT.

On Saturday the Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley heard counsel in Chambers of the High Court, with regard to a rule *nisi* served on Dr. Fraser, Full-power Magistrate, Poona, requiring him to show cause why John Dixon Sharman should not be released from custody upon his giving sufficient security before Dr. Fraser for his personal appearance from time to time as might be required by the magistrate during the investigation of the several heads of charge preferred against Sharman on the 19th of December by Major Mellis. Mr. McCulloch (in the absence of the Hon. Mr. Scoble, Acting Advocate General) appeared on behalf of the magistrate to show cause against the rule *nisi*; Mr. Anstey appeared on behalf of Sharman to support the rule.

Mr. McCulloch said he appeared on behalf of the prosecution to support the decision of Dr. Fraser, Full-power Magistrate at Poona. It appeared, he said, that several charges had been brought against Sharman, and that some of these were now before the magistrate who was conducting the investigation. That magistrate had committed him for trial at the Sessions, as it had appeared to him necessary to do so. There had been two new charges brought before the magistrate, substantially the same as those which were before his Lordship on a previous occasion; but in addition to the facts that were before his Lordship when the previous order was made, evidence had been given before the magistrate which in his judgment justified him in committing the accused for trial before the High Court on charges, amongst others, of non-bailable offences.

The Judge—He has been committed then?

Mr. McCulloch—Yes, my Lord; he has been committed. There were, he proceeded, two charges previously before his Lordship with reference to the arrest on them, and on that occasion what was before the Court was simply the information on which Dr. Fraser had acted; but since then a considerable amount of evidence had been taken in the matter, and the result of that had been the commitment on two charges—one of forgery, another of abetment of criminal breach of trust. There were also other charges, but as these were bailable, they were not in question at the present moment, and the only ones under which he had been committed, and which rendered it impossible for the magistrate to bail the accused at present, were those of forgery and abetment of criminal breach of trust. Now in showing cause at the present moment the prosecution was in this position—they had prepared an affidavit laying before his Lordship the information on which they had acted, or rather such portions as bore on the principal charges for which the magistrate had considered himself bound to commit the prisoner, but they were unable to swear the affidavits, because the officers of the Court declined to swear any affidavit until it was stamped. They would not take the money—perhaps there was no doubt they were justified by the state of the law in refusing to take anything but stamps—and the result was the affidavits could not be filed.

Mr. Anstey said he quite agreed with his learned friend at once. He thought it was an aspersion on respectable persons to say an affidavit was not as solemn and serious without a stamp, and he was ready that all should be read. The formal affidavit of service of the notice was, he believed, in the same position.

It was then agreed that all affidavits so remaining unsworn should be sworn and filed when the offices reopens, and that they might be read now on that understanding.

Mr. McCulloch afterwards proceeded to read Dr. Fraser's affidavit, which was as follows :—

"I, Alexander Garden Fraser, of Poona, Full-power Magistrate of the Poona District, and Justice of the Peace for the Presidency of Bombay, make oath and say as follows—

"1st. That in pursuance of a rule *nisi* granted by this honourable Court on the 26th day of December, instant, an order was served on me on Wednesday the 28th inst., to show cause why John Dixon Sharman should not be released from custody on the terms in the said order mentioned.

"2nd. That on the 19th day of December, instant, Major George Julius Mellis laid a complaint before me, charging the said J. Dixon Sharman with abetment of criminal breach of trust; and that after due verification of the complaint and examination of the complainant on oath, I issued my warrant for the detention of the said J. D. Sharman in custody till released therefrom by due course of law. Copies of the said complaint, examination, and warrant are hereunto annexed, and marked A, B, and C.

"3rd. That on the 27th day of December, instant, the bill on which the complaint of criminal breach of trust against the said J. D. Sharman was founded, was produced before me by the said Major G. J. Mellis, and I again examined the said complainant on oath. Copies of the bill and examination are hereunto annexed, and marked D and E.

"4th. That on the 26th day of December, instant, having received all the evidence for the prosecution *in re* Queen v. J. D. Sharman in another case, and that evidence having appeared to be sufficient for the conviction of the said accused J. D. Sharman of the offences of forgery, criminal breach of trust, abetment of criminal breach of trust, and other offences which are triable in the case of the said J. D. Sharman, being a European British subject, before the High Court of Judicature, I committed the said accused J. D. Sharman to take his trial before the said Court on charges of forgery, criminal breach of trust, abetment of criminal breach of trust, and other charges, in all to the number of seven, and the offences of forgery, criminal breach of trust, and abetment of criminal breach of trust being, by the schedule annexed to Act XXV. of 1861, declared to be offences for which bail shall not be taken, I issued my warrant for the commitment of the said J. D. Sharman to jail pending his trial."

Mr. Anstey objected to the reading of paragraph 5, as he said it was not a common practice for parties thus to make statements, not only on the information of another man, but on what he was going to say.

Mr. McCulloch replied that it might be a good reason for a magistrate's taking a particular course that he had been told the evidence was to be of a certain character.

The Judge—I think you may read it, Mr. McCulloch.

Mr. McCulloch then read the remaining portion of Dr. Fraser's affidavit, which was as follows—

"5th. That the prosecutor, on the part of Government, Charles Bradley Pritchard, Esq., of the Civil Service, has informed me that the evidence against the said J. D. Sharman of the offence charged by the said Major G. J. Mellis in the case in which the said J. D. Sharman is still detained in custody will be the same as that given before me in the previous case, excepting that Devrao Subharao's evidence will be taken instead of that of Ashana Ramia, and as that evidence appeared to be sufficient for the conviction of the said accused J. D. Sharman of the offences charged, which offences are by law unbailable, I am deprived by section 212 of the Criminal Procedure Code of all power to admit the said accused J. D. Sharman to bail, and indeed positively forbidden so to do. Copies of the evidence given before me by Major G. J. Mellis, Damodhur anardhan, and Ashana Ramia in the previous case are hereto annexed, and marked F, G, H."

The complaint by Major Mellis, dated the 19th of December, referred to in the affidavit, was as follows :—"I hereby charge John Dixon Sharman, supervisor Public Works Department, with abetment of criminal breach of trust, in that he induced Mr. Howard, Executive Engineer at Kirkee, to pay moneys, part of same entrusted to him by Government, for expenditure on the guard-room of the Body Guard at Aund, to one Devrao Subharao, which moneys were not due to the said Devrao Subharao, by falsely and with fraudulent intent, representing that the said Devrao Subharao had performed, and I beg that the said John Dixon Sharman may be proceeded against according to law."

Major Mellis's examination appended was as follows :—"The nature of the offence in this case is similar to that of the offence specified in another complaint against accused presented by me this day. The amount of our charge against Government in this case is about Rs 1,300."

The warrant ran thus :—"To Police Inspector Trenn, Poona city.—Whereas John Dixon Sharman, of Kurrachee, at present in Poona, stands charged with the offence of abetment of criminal breach of trust, you are hereby directed to apprehend the said John Dixon Sharman, and to detain him in custody until released therefrom by due course of law. Herein fail not."

The examination of Major Mellis on the 27th December, annexed to the affidavit, was as follows :—"Bill No. 27, now shown to me, is from the records of my office. It is made out by J. D. Sharman, signed by him, and certified by him that the measurements entered in it were made by him, that the claim is correct, and that the work has been satisfactorily performed. The bill is a false one; there is a very large excess in the charge for roofing. The bill was paid, including that excess for roofing. Such bills as this constitute the only security which the executive engineer has, that the property of Government entrusted to him is not misappropriated. J. D. Sharman

to Mr. Howard that certain work had been done, which had not been done, induced Mr. Howard to commit an act which would have been an offence if Mr. Howard had done it with the same intention or knowledge as that of the prisoner Sharman. These were the words of section 108 of the Penal Code. That appeared to be the evidence, though of course he did not at present enter into the question as to what verdict a jury might pronounce upon it. At all events there was evidence before the magistrate laying a strong *prima facie* case to the effect that Sharman did an act which would have been breach of trust if he had had control of the money as custodian, and, knowing the work had not been done, had paid for it collusively with the contractor, intending to get back part of the money. There was the evidence before the magistrate, whether it was to be believed or not. Mr. Howard, the evidence said, had the money, and he paid it on receiving the signature of the contractor and that of the supervisor. Sharman was the supervisor, and he verified bills which were not signed by the contractor, and which contained measurements greater than the work that had been performed. Mr. Howard thereupon was induced to hand over enormous sums of money; and if Mr. Howard had paid these, knowing what Sharman knew, then there would have been a grievous criminal breach of trust on his part.

The Judge—When you speak of enormous sums of money, can you give me any idea from the affidavits what the amount is?

Mr. McCulloch—The sum of Rs 1,350 is the amount now under investigation. When I speak of enormous sums, I am talking of the aggregate, for there are other two charges, in each of which there is Rs. 600. They complain that Dr. Fraser has not admitted him to bail on these charges, but Dr. Fraser in not bailing him has acted on the assumption that the evidence came within the provision of the Penal Code expressed in section 108, and if his construction of the law be correct on that point, no doubt he has acted not only rightly, but in a manner with regard to which he had no option. The charge, however, is somewhat graver on another point.

The Judge—Are you referring now to Ashana Ramia's case?

Mr. McCulloch—I speak in this way—We say the case of Devrao Subharao is the same as that of Ashana Ramia; the charges are identical, and, *mutatis mutandis*, the charges are the same :—the measurements will be different, the charges will be different, and the contractor is a different man.

The Judge—But they are of precisely the same character.

Mr. McCulloch—I do not say they are precisely the same as they appeared when last before your Lordship, for only a part of the information was before your Lordship; but they are precisely the same charges when fully before the magistrate, and which evidence has of course altered a portion of the case. I may say on behalf of Dr. Fraser that he does not consider himself bound by the decision on the previous occasion.

The Judge—There was an examination, cross-examination, and re-examination, which for some reason or other was studiously kept from me: I don't know why. The parties had an opportunity of bringing it before me, and did not. They can possibly explain why? I cannot.

Mr. McCulloch—The evidence is now before your Lordship on the present application. To the affidavit I have read we have annexed so much of the evidence as refers the matters before your Lordship's notice. The other point which I take is this: it appears by the depositions that Mr. Howard was induced to pay money by the production of bills which, according to the evidence, purported to be signed by the contractor, and certified by the supervisor, who in this case was Sharman.

Mr. Anstey—I take it for granted that my learned friend is reading excerpts, for I object to him stating to the Court what is said to him by the gentleman now at his elbow (Mr Pritchard).

The Judge—There is a long examination here, which has apparently been printed in a newspaper. I presume what Mr. McCulloch states comes in that.

Mr. McCulloch—I have not had an opportunity of reading through the evidence and making extracts, but I mention the nature of the case. Whether there is sufficient evidence to support that case is a question with which we have at present nothing to do. There is a document before me which purports to bear the signature of Mr. Sharman, who was supervisor of the work, and the signature of Ashana Ramia, the contractor, and I believe the evidence taken before Dr. Fraser, of which your Lordship has a copy, contains, among other things, a statement by Ashana Ramia that that signature at the foot of this bill was not made by him.

Mr. Anstey—Let us see the evidence, for that is inconsistent with the statement that Ashana could not write. Mr. Pritchard may make statements to my learned friend, but let him point out the passage. This is a case of crime, it is not a civil matter where a little latitude is allowed; it is a question of crime, of liberty, of bail.

Mr. McCulloch—Ashana denies that the signature at the foot of the bill is his, and he says he did not authorise it, and that is evident from the absence of a mark, which persons who cannot write are accustomed to make. The learned counsel then submitted that that evidence showed that the document was a forged one, and pointed out that with regard to forgery section 465 provided—"Whoever commits forgery, intending that the document forged shall be used for the purpose of cheating, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to seven years, and shall also be liable to fine." But the important part of his argument, he said, was that the offence was stated to be non-bailable. He apprehended his Lordship would decline going into an argument here, either on his part or that of his learned friend, which would be more properly made to the jury as to whether the evidence was sufficient. He had only at present to consider the evidence which was now before the Court, as it had been given before the magistrate and had been left unchallenged by cross-examination. The examination-in-chief had been concluded, and the cross-examination reserved by the defence.

Mr. Anstey said he was sure his learned friend would not have made that statement if he had not been deceived by the note which was appended to the examination-in-chief, and which those who were instructing him had taken care not to explain. It was the magistrate who reserved the cross-examination, because Mr. Macfarlane was not present.

Mr. McCulloch—I beg your pardon; I only state what I see on the notes.

Mr. Anstey—The latter part of Ashana's evidence was taken in Mr. Macfarlane's absence.

Mr. McCulloch—No doubt Mr. Macfarlane may have taken it in a very able manner, but there was a vakeel present who was the party instructed by the prisoner to watch his interests. It was Mr. Macfarlane or my learned friend Mr. Anstey—

Mr. Anstey—I was not there.

Mr. McCulloch—I know you were not, but whoever was present, I am surprised that the vakeel had the sense to reserve it—it shows a kind of discretion that they do not always display. But it is the habit of discreet defenders to reserve the cross-examination, and here it stands that the cross-examination was reserved. However, the question is not as to the motives which induced the vakeel to postpone this cross-examination, but simply as to how Dr. Fraser was to act under the circumstances. There is a statement on oath, and the witness is not cross-examined, that the signature is not his, the signature which is made as if by him, and which is certified by the supervisor. The learned counsel then submitted that the charges of abetment of criminal breach of trust and forgery of documents for the purpose of cheating were not bailable charges, and that that was the ground put forward in support of the action of Dr. Fraser in this matter. The section with regard to abetment, he said, might strike an English lawyer at first sight, in so far as under the Penal Code a man might be charged with abetment, whilst no one was charged with the committal of the offence itself. But it might be that this variation only proved the wisdom of the Legislature in making it. Illustration D., under explanation 3 of section 108, explained the charge of abetment, and was as follows:—"A, intending to cause a theft to be committed, instigates B to take property belonging to Z out of Z's possession. A induces B to believe that the property belongs to A. B takes the property out of Z's possession, in good faith believing it to be A's property. B, acting under this misconception, does not take dishonestly, and therefore does not commit theft. But A is guilty of abetting theft, and is liable to the same punishment as if B had committed theft." Now, that went even further than the present case. Sharman had induced Mr. Howard to pay money which was not due. Now, if Mr. Howard, knowing that it was not due, had still paid it, no doubt he would have been guilty of criminal breach of trust; but in this case it was not alleged that Mr. Howard's intention or knowledge was dishonest or fraudulent, but simply that the intention of Sharman was fraudulent, and that, in the language of section 108, he induced Mr. Howard to the commission of an act which would be an offence if committed by a person with the same intention or knowledge as that of the abettor. He wished particularly to call attention to the fact that the expression was, not that the abettor induced another to commit an offence, but to commit an act which would be an offence if he had had certain knowledge. Then the third explanation stated that it was not necessary to constitute an offence of abet-
the person abetted should have the same guilty
owledge as that of the abettor or any guilty
It seemed sufficient to constitute
induce another to commit
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to consider nothing more than the simple dry matter of law as to whether this man had been properly committed on the charges.

Mr. Anstey said that in other words that meant that Dr. Fraser and Mr. Pritchard were to continue to set at naught his Lordship's decision. His Lordship had decided that Mr. Macfarlane's affidavit was so relevant and germane to the matter as to justify him in issuing a rule *nisi*; and on the presumption of the magistrates it followed that his Lordship was wrong now, as he had previously been, according to the report which had been furnished to the *Deccan Herald* by Mr. Pritchard or Dr. Fraser. He would refer to Mr. Macfarlane's affidavit, as it appeared to contain the truth of the case, but first he would ask with regard to Ashana Ramia's evidence what had been the reason why his learned friend was not instructed to read that witness's examination-in-chief, the result of which was to cause Mr. Pritchard to believe for a moment that his victim had escaped from him, and to state that all this evidence had taken him by surprise, and that, therefore, he must ask Dr Fraser to adjourn the case for the Christmas holidays. Mr. Macfarlane had learned only by telegraph of the further examination, after Ashana had been induced, by those who had been preparing him, to retract his first statement. That was done behind Mr. Macfarlane's back after he had left Poona and when a vakeel was left in charge of the defence, and therefore he was surprised that this point as to the cross-examination being reserved had escaped the notice of his learned friend. The vakeel had not been authorised so to reserve it. Messrs. Macfarlane and Skipsey were the attorneys conducting the case, and there was nothing to show that the vakeel was authorised to reserve the cross-examination. His learned friend had said the vakeel must have reserved it, but he (Mr. Anstey) denied that there was any one present in the Court authorised to do so.

The Judge remarked that the vakeel should be said to have been watching the case.

Mr. Anstey concurred with his Lordship, and said that he was more justified in his statement than his learned friend was in his, for what he had stated appeared in the affidavit made by Mr. Macfarlane. Then he was entitled to ask that his Lordship, in applying his mind to the case as spoken to by the two deponents, and to the credit to be attached to the affidavits and the value of the case shown therein by the respondent, would not forget the contempt of Court that had been committed, as the deponents themselves admitted, or rather did not deny, because they had not contradicted Mr. Macfarlane's statements in that respect with regard to his Lordship's previous order. It was distinctly sworn by Mr. Macfarlane, and not denied, that they were perfectly aware of his Lordship's words; it was distinctly sworn, and not denied, that the report of the speech said to have been delivered by Mr. Pritchard in the presence of Dr. Fraser, and containing very disrespectful language concerning his Lordship and his order, must have been furnished by one or the other, or by both of them, to the newspaper, because the wretched newspaper in which it appeared was notoriously, or at least to the knowledge of Mr. Macfarlane, unprovided with any reporters of its own, or any means of obtaining reporters. Now, he submitted that was a very gross contempt of Court on the part of subordinates, and that was what they were alleged to have committed.

Mr. McCulloch—I object to that. We are not here to answer to any charge of contempt of Court.

The Judge—Well, it is a matter which you have not explained at all.

Mr. Anstey—I say I am entitled to ask your Lordship to test the *bona fides* or *mala fides* of the conduct of the deponents on the present occasion, and look with great suspicion on anything offered by them against the rule issued under precisely the same circumstances as the first rule was issued. But there is another point. What does Dr. Fraser do? He commits the man to jail first, and then he writes to the Government Solicitor in Bombay to ask if he has done amiss. I should have thought it would have occurred to his legal mind that that proceeding was rather preposterous; but he nevertheless does so, and it appears he was not only told by the Government Solicitor, but by the Advocate General, whose opinion was communicated to him, that if the remaining cases or informations were of the same nature as those discussed before his Lordship, he should take bail, as it was more than probable that the Court would, upon a similar application in a similar case, make a similar order. Now, see what my learned friend has admitted on behalf of Dr. Fraser. I took it down from his lips: "Two new charges are pending." "New" charges, but they are "substantially the same as those which were before your Lordship on the former occasion."

Mr. McCulloch—But under other circumstances.

Mr. Anstey submitted that the admission was that the charges were the same, but that there was further evidence on other charges said to be non-bailable. Dr. Fraser stated in his affidavit that the charges were non-bailable, and that accordingly he had not admitted Sharman to bail, but he really could not understand how, after the lucid exposition of the law which Dr. Fraser had received from his Lordship, he could have any doubt on the point as to whether he had it in his option to admit a prisoner to bail who was charged with a non-bailable offence. He had stated on the 16th of the month, and he would repeat it to-day, that it was precisely on non-bailable charges that a magistrate had discretion, whilst he had no discretion with regard to bailable ones. As to non-bailable offences he had a discretion to bail a prisoner if he thought that the evidence given was not "such that as to raise a strong presumption of the guilt of the accused person and to require his committal, or if such evidence shall be adduced on behalf of the accused person as shall, in the opinion of the magistrate, weaken the presumption of his guilt." And then if there should appear to the magistrate "in either of such cases to be sufficient ground for further enquiry into his guilt of the accused person shall be admitted to bail pending such enquiry." There was a discretion to a certain point vested in a magistrate which was immediately after taken away as to all ulterior proceedings. The magistrate had the right to exercise his discretion, but he had first to ask—is there a strong presumption of guilt or not, and, if there is a strong presumption of guilt, is it such as to require committal? If there were both—a strong presumption of guilt and a necessity for committal—then the case came under the first clause of the section, and the magistrate had no power to bail, but if he found that the presumption was not strong, or, being strong, had been weakened by the evidence, or if he found, whether it were strong or not, that there was no necessity for committal, then his discretion was taken away, and he must, in either of these cases, admit the accused to bail pending further enquiry. Now there was no such provision as to discretion in section 213 as to bailable offence. It simply stated, "When any person shall appear or be brought before a magistrate accused of any of the offences specified in column 5 of the schedule annexed to this Act as bailable, he shall be admitted to bail." Now, how Dr. Fraser could read this clause so as to suppose he had any discretion when the charge was bailable, he (Mr. Anstey) could not conceive, except Dr. Fraser had been acting under the influence of a stronger mind and stronger will than his own. But though he had declined to exercise that discretion and power, yet if his Lordship ordered him to exercise them, he would do so in obedience to the order of the Court—at least he (Mr. Anstey) hoped he would do so, he was not justified by past experience in saying more than that he hoped Dr. Fraser would obey the orders of the Court. But it was quite clear that his Lordship had this power to rule all full-power magistrates of the Presidency of Bombay in matters coming within the cognisance of the High Court, and if his Lordship considered on looking through the evidence, as Dr. Fraser ought to have considered—even if that evidence had not been obtained by other than direct means, neither by threats, by violence, nor by corruption—that there was not a strong presumption of guilt, or that the fact that the principal witness against the accused had given such evidence in favour of the accused as to weaken the presumption of guilt, and if he thought there was no necessity for the man being committed, then his Lordship would do what Dr. Fraser ought to have done long ago, and direct him to be released on bail, substantial but not unreasonable. The accused had a perfect right to be admitted to bail on these charges, if the term charge might be profaned by application to such trash—bail to the High Court on the charges on which he had been committed, and bail to Dr. Fraser on the charges now before his Court—and care would be taken that any disobedience of the order of the Court would be directed to be punished as contempt.

The Judge—Do I understand you to urge that the evidence as it stands shows that an offence of a non-bailable character has been committed, but that the magistrate ought not to have given credit to that evidence.

Mr. Anstey—I am going to the evidence afterwards, but I put it in this way—I say the circumstances under which Ashana was led to give his evidence were such as disentitle him to credit.

The Judge—And you say there is no reasonable evidence of a crime.

Mr. Anstey submitted that there was no reasonable evidence of a non-bailable offence, and that, secondly, if there was, it was of so slight and was encumbered with such a host of improbabilities as to make it clear that his Lordship had power, even at that late hour, to direct justice to be done by causing bail to be taken under the section he had read. Then, his learned friend had been put forward with scarcely better instructions than those that had been given a week or a fortnight ago, and with scarcely better instructions than he had derived from the magistrate's oral instructions and those which had appeared in the newspapers which, as they all knew, were not always to be relied upon; but he was instructed by Mr. Macfarlane to state this much that if Dr. Fraser had writ his annals true, it was there stated that Ashana, on the first day of giving his evidence, when informed by Dr. Fraser or somebody or other that a pardon was ready for him, and being so misled into the belief that it was tendered not conditional, he opened his mouth and spoke such truths regarding the innocence of Sharman, the accused as to cause the Court to rise in confusion, Mr. Pritchard saying, "All this has come on me by surprise, therefore adjourn." When Ashana was put back to further tutorage he contradicted and retracted all he had said in exculpation of Sharman, and, whichever way it was, perjured himself. Mr. Macfarlane's affidavit stated—"That upon Tuesday, the 20th day of December, instant, the said case was further proceeded with, and about four o'clock in the afternoon of that day an important witness for the prosecution, named Ashana Ramia, was called by the said prosecutor, who requested the magistrate to tender to the said witness a pardon under the 209th section of the Criminal Procedure Code. The said magistrate did so accordingly, and the said witness who appeared to be in the custody of the police in reply to the question put to him in effect as follows, viz., whether if a pardon were tendered to him he would make a full, true, and fair disclosure of the whole of the circumstances within his knowledge relative to the crime committed, stated in effect as follows, viz.: That he would state all he knew, whether a pardon was tendered to him or not. Having been tendered the said pardon and having been affirmed, he stated among other things to the effect that he had never paid a single cowrie to the said prisoner Sharman. I declined to cross-examine the said witness, and the prosecutor then applied to the said magistrate for an adjournment of the enquiry until after the Christmas holidays, stating as his reason for the application that the prosecution had, by the evidence of the said witness, been entirely taken by surprise, and that they might have to consider whether they should proceed further with the charges against the said Sharman. I opposed the application, stating that I had reason to believe that the order of Mr. Justice Bayley (referring to the order made by his Lordship on Monday the 19th instant) would arrive in Poona that night, and that the effect of that order might materially affect the position of my client. The magistrate thereupon adjourned, the case until the following (Wednesday) morning at ten o'clock. I had previously shown both to the said magistrate and to the said prosecutor a telegram I had received from Bombay, informing me that the said Mr. Justice Bayley had made an order for the prisoner to be released on bail." In view of these statements regarding Ashana Mr. Anstey said that that man was a discreditable and disreputable witness, and his evidence must be left out of the case.

Mr. McCulloch—Ashana's evidence does not apply to this case.

Mr. Anstey—It does.

The Judge—The rule is to show cause why he should not admit Sharman to bail, and after that he commits him to the Sessions.

Mr. McCulloch—No, my Lord.

Mr. Anstey—If my learned friend will allow me, I have not been instructed at the last hour, and I advise him to hear me before he yields to suggestions. I am entitled to take the circumstances as at the time of the issuing of the rule, and after the serving of the rule on the magistrate notice was given that at the same time when cause was being shown against the rule an application would be made as against the further proceedings after the serving of the rule. The following was the notice served on the magistrate and on the gentlemen instructing my learned friend—I do not mean the active client who instructs him, but the passive one who sits by, and is the proper person to serve notice, he being a member of the firm representing Government:—"Take notice, that on the hearing of the rule *nisi* granted by Mr. Justice Bayley in this matter on the 26th day of December, instant, ordering the said Alexander Garden Fraser to show cause why the said John Dixon Sharman should not be released from custody on the terms in the said order mentioned, an application will be made to the sitting Judge to release the said John Dixon Sharman from the custody to which he was committed by the said Alexander Garden Fraser on Monday the 26th instant, to take his trial at the next Criminal Sessions of the above honorable Court on seven certain charges, which the said Alexander Garden Fraser then declared to be made against the said John Dixon Sharman on the said John Dixon Sharman giving such bail for his appearance before the said High Court as the said Judge shall think proper.—Dated this 30th day of December 1870."

Mr. McCulloch—I object to this; we know nothing about it.

Mr. Anstey—"Sufficient for the day is the evil thereof"—we are now showing cause on this rule.

The Judge—And since the rule was granted the state of things has been altered.

Mr. McCulloch—No, no, my Lord.

Mr. Anstey—Since the granting of the rule the state of things has been altered.

Mr. McCulloch—No, no; the commitment has not been since. Pardon me, the rule was granted and sealed on the 27th, and no change has taken place since.

Mr. Anstey—The rule was applied for on Monday.

Mr. McCulloch—It was sealed on the 27th, and we know nothing about what takes place in Chambers.

Mr. Anstey—I was going to say it is preposterous and absurd of a person who is a mere deponent, and is, I know not by what right, instructing my learned friend (Dr. Fraser and his attorney being silent on the point) to object to answer this notice. My learned friend is perhaps not aware that it was not till 7-30 this morning that Messrs. Macfarlane and Skipsey were aware that cause was to be shown to-day at all. Whenever they got notice they instructed me, and gave notice that they would apply to have the prisoner released on bail on all the charges. My learned friend will find I have even understated it, for the notice of this application was served yesterday morning.

The Judge—That arises from the inconvenience of taking business during the vacation.

Mr. McCulloch—There was not a single member of the firm in the office.

Mr. Anstey—That arises from the person who is instructing my learned friend.

Mr. McCulloch—I am instructed by Mr. Cleveland.

Mr. Anstey—Now, your Lordship in exercising your discretion on the second point.

Mr. McCulloch—I have not addressed myself to that.

Mr. Anstey—Really these interruptions are intolerable.

The Judge—You based your argument on two points.

Mr. McCulloch—But not as to the committal.

Mr. Anstey—I am endeavouring to recover the thread of my own thoughts which has been broken again and again by interruptions. Now, in considering the point of necessity of committal your Lordship will also take into consideration the danger of long imprisonment, and the motives of those who seek with so much steadfastness of purpose to keep the accused there. Prolonged imprisonment is against that law which is laughed at in the mofussil, but upon which we pride ourselves—the law of England; and it is the only judicial torture even the mofussil people can with safety inflict on Englishmen. I have no doubt the object in keeping Sharman in prison is because it would be useful in order to accuse others who at present have gone free. There is no suggestion whatever of any fact importing any danger into this case, or to this great Titus Oates enquiry going on throughout the length and breadth of the limits of the ridiculous Public Works Department. There is no suggestion that injury would follow if Sharman were to be let out, but Pritchard, who is very anxious that he should not be let out, goes so far in his affidavit as to say that he has reason to believe he would abscond——

The Judge—And he does not give his grounds.

Mr. Anstey—No; nor does he say who has reason to believe. It may be Dr. Fraser, Major Mellis, or Mr. Pritchard, and from what I have seen of the three, as illustrated by themselves and their proceedings, I should not attach much importance to any belief they may choose to entertain, social, moral, political, or religious. On the other hand, it is obvious that his commitment may be so worked as to amount to judicial torture. It is clear that if they could, they would be glad to avail themselves of the procedure against Captain Thompson——

The Judge—How does that arise? I have never heard of Captain Thompson.

Mr. Anstey said the case of Captain Thompson had been before the Court, but he would not allude further to it. When his learned friend interrupted him, he had been about to show that the only material point on which Ashana was not contradicted by himself was that on which his learned friend relied so much, namely, that Ashana said that the signature on the bill was not his. The answer to that was that Ashana had said he could not write nor read, and therefore he could not say whether the name was his or not. But a better one was this: his learned friend had said that Ashana did not authorize the name to be put there, and that was disposed of, if they were to give credit to the Crown witnesses at all, by the evidence of Major Mellis. His learned friend had laid great stress upon that, and said that his Lordship would not look to that with the discrimination which was to be expected from a jury, but he would ask what was the Court to test the case by, except by taking the witnesses themselves from Major Mellis to the lowest. Damodhur, to whose evidence his learned friend had also referred, had said, if the printed report were true, that the cheque which he had given to Ashana was on account of this very document, No. 13, that was to say, the very document which Ashana said he had never authorised any one to sign; and Trimbuck said, speaking of the practice of the office, "At that time cheques and orders to pay moneys to Ashana Ramia, contractor, used to come to me. I paid Ashana Ramia moneys on such cheques and orders."

Some delay was here caused by a reference to extracts in the evidence, and Mr. Anstey expressed a wish that Mr. Pritchard would not make himself so troublesome in Court. To that Mr. McCulloch replied that Mr. Pritchard was simply bringing some matters to his notice, and the Judge suggested that Mr. Pritchard need not talk so loud.

Mr. McCulloch said he was told that the portion of the evidence to which Mr. Anstey was referring was not before the Court.

Mr. Anstey replied that his learned friend had brought excerpts of the evidence, and if the excerpts were brought, the whole of the depositions should be brought, so that he was entitled to refer to any portion of them.

Mr. McCulloch said he did not object to any reference to evidence if it appeared in any of the reports.

Mr. Anstey then proceeded to say that the two passages so much lauded by Mr. McCulloch as showing that Ashana did not authorise his name to be put to the bill were overcome by the fact that Ashana had taken the bill and got the money for it, for he must have done so before he was paid.

The Judge—But he may not have been able to read the English.

Mr. Anstey—But it is not that, my Lord. My lea
friend said he did not authorise it, and I say that
took the cheque——
Mr. McCulloch—Will my
sage, for I am told that is
Mr. Anstey—I am
it is not decent for me
In answering your Lo
Ashana's statement
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have got the money,
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but which
The Judge—I do not

Mr. Anstey—Then, my Lord, it is a very serious omission, and a very criminal one. If they have not furnished it, they have concealed it, with a full information that Mr. Macfarlane had sworn to it.

Mr. McCulloch here pointed out the evidence referred to his Lordship, and

Mr. Anstey then asked his Lordship to look to that deposition while he read the corresponding passages in Mr. Macfarlane's affidavit, in order to see whether or not Mr. Macfarlane had overstated anything, and he asked his Lordship what credit could be given to a wretch like that who, on a promise of a pardon, had been induced to swear it.

The Judge—I thought he was promised a pardon before he gave his evidence.

Mr. Anstey—Yes; but he mistook the terms of the promise. He thought he was safe, and gave his evidence, but he was afterwards told that he could get the pardon only on certain conditions to please his employers, not in terms of the statute, but in terms which it stigmatises.

Mr. McCulloch—Your Lordship will see that Ashanna states that he made the statement in fear.

Mr. Anstey—That is another falsehood, if Dr. Fraser has recorded the first statement, for, if you look to the first deposition that is or ought to be before the Court, on being asked if he knew that there was pardon tendered, he said he would give his evidence fully whether pardoned or not, and his conduct only illustrates the truth of the lines of Sir Walter Scott—

> "Oh, what a tangled web we weave,
> When once we practise to deceive."

The learned counsel then proceeded to consider the law on the subject as stated by Mr. McCulloch from the Penal Code and its illustrations, the latter of which, he said, seemed not to have been drawn up by the framers of the code, and which in illustration D, explanation 3 of section 108, smelt strongly of the civil service. Speaking first as to the charge of abetment of criminal breach of trust, he said he wished to dwell on that, as his learned friend had only given one solitary authority for his amazing proposition in which he had given so large a construction of the loose language of the gentlemen who composed illustration D. Then he argued that all that was shown in this case was a breach of contract. Sharman had contracted with Government to see the signatures of the contractors and signed the bills himself, and what was alleged was that he had failed in that duty in that contract, but Sharman denied that there was a breach of the contract. The proper remedy then left was to try the question in a civil court, but there could be no charge of criminal breach of trust or abetment thereof; and in reference to that he drew the attention of the Court to the remarks of the Chief Justice and the other Judges, that people now-a-days were too much inclined to bring matters before criminal courts and held these proceedings *in terrorem* over opponents, instead of at once going to the civil court.

The Judge—I think it used to be more common in the presidency towns than it is now.

Mr. Anstey—I think at last Sessions the Chief Justice expressed an opinion that *of late* it was very rife.

The Judge—I should like to be supplied with a copy of the charges on affidavit. They ought to be before me.

Mr. Anstey—They came here to show cause and I have wasted my hours here, and so has your Lordship, since early morning waiting their arrival, and they ought to have the charges with them. If they like to admit the truth of this which is taken from the *Deccan Herald*—

The Judge—Without the charges one has not the whole matter.

Mr. McCulloch—We did not add the charges because they were not before the commitment.

A printed copy of the charges was then handed to the Judge.

Mr. Anstey next referred to the charge of forgery, and said that if the prosecution were to insist upon that the crotchet which had been stated on last occasion and urged by the mouth of counsel, and which he saw from the contemptuous tone of the reported speech of Mr. Pritchard was to be insisted on, he had to submit that the simple writing of a document containing lies could not be called forgery, but that there must be a falsifying of something. In next referring to the question of bail, Mr. Anstey said he quite agreed that the Court did not have to consider at present whether the evidence was sufficient or not, but had to consider only whether the prosecution had done right and whether the prisoner was disentitled to permission to go abroad on bail which was all he asked. That bail would be substantial and reasonable and would be fixed by his Lordship only after consideration of the very disgraceful steps that had been taken to break down the bail by dividing the warrants and distinguishing the commitments. If his Lordship were to order the discharge of the accused on what he might imagine reasonable bail, why it was divided by the gentlemen up country into what might be unreasonable. They took one charge and clapped down a warrant, and no sooner did the accused apply to the High Court for bail than they clapped on another warrant—and so the Bill of Rights was shamefully violated in the letter and in the spirit on the European subject who worked it. Besides, Sharman was in a position from which not even his Lordship could release him except by numerous bails. "Fresh bail, fresh bail, fresh bail," was the cry of the gentlemen up country. They brought new charges, and before the end of many years Sharman might require 200 bailsmen besides 100 recognizances; and therefore he hoped when his Lordship came to consider the question of bail, as he trusted he would do in favour of his client, he would consider it in the light of that necessary text.

The Judge—Before you go on, Mr. McCulloch would you kindly tell me what cases are really pending, for there is so much kept back I have a difficulty in knowing. He is committed on an Ashana Ramia's case, then Jevan's case is still pending, is it?

Mr. McCulloch—I am asking Dr. Fraser. There are two other cases.

The Judge—I want to avoid the possibility of a mistake, if it can be called a mistake, in future.

Mr. McCulloch—Ashana Ramia's case is committed to trial.

The Judge—On seven heads of charge on the 29th.

Mr. McCulloch—No, on the 26th; and there is a case partly investigated, evidence has been taken to some extent in Jevan Mohun's case, and an information has been sworn in the case of Devrao Sularao.

Mr. Anstey—There is one more point to which I must in justice to the Court address myself. This rule was obtained by Mr. Macfarlane on Monday last and by this rule which takes no notice of Pritchard, the respondent Alexander Garden Fraser is required forthwith, "on service hereof upon him, to show cause in the sitting Judge's chamber in the said High Court house in the Fort at Bombay at the hour of half past ten in the forenoon why," &c. He is required "to show cause;"—the words "appear and"——

The Judge—I struck out expressly.

Mr. Anstey—The words were struck out expressly in order to meet what I said at the time was a magnified plaint and a foolish grievance set up by the Advocate General in a former occasion with regard to the rule on my motion when it required the Court to order personal attendance.

The Judge—On the first motion we were considerably in the dark as to what the state of things was.

Mr. Anstey—Yes, but I am to draw attention to this. In one of the documents which has been referred to by Mr. Macfarlane and not by its putative fathers, in that document Mr. Pritchard is made to say—"Nor were you, nor I, who were required to leave our duties here, and some 30 native prisoners awaiting trial before us, to appear forthwith in his Lordship's court, examined to the extent of even one single question with reference to the matter at issue before the Court. Five minutes' examination of either of us would have placed the whole facts within the knowledge of the learned Judge," &c. &c. "Your Worship, it seems passing strange that the procedure adopted in presidency towns of this empire should contemplate the passing of important orders" &c. &c. "We are bound of course to assume that such is the right procedure as it was that adopted by his Lordship in the present case," &c &c. Well, my Lord, notwithstanding the omission of the words "appear and" in the present rule—the deliberate and intentional omission of these words—notwithstanding the fact that it is addressed to only one of the two former respondents and not to both of them, what do we see here to-day? We have both Dr. Fraser and Mr. Pritchard coming down, leaving those sacred duties of theirs which they say it concerns them to be separated from, coming down here and showing cause in person which they could equally well have done it through an attorney or counsel.

Mr. McCulloch—My learned friend would not make that remark if he knew this, that your Lordship would not take a deposition unless it were verified by affidavit, which can be sworn only in Bombay. These gentlemen came down not to show cause but to verify their affidavits.

Mr. Anstey—I speak under correction, but I have used affidavits and have heard of officers going beyond the jurisdiction to swear them.

The Judge—I am not aware of persons authorized to swear affidavits beyond the jurisdiction of the Court.

Mr. McCulloch—They cannot take affidavits and proceedings such as this before your Lordship at all events, except in Bombay. I am not arguing the point, but am instructed that the respondents' solicitors told them so.

Mr. Anstey—My learned friend saying that shows that the proceedings were proper, but it shows how improper was the former complaint, for, according to their own showing, your Lordship had no power to prevent them from doing so, and in requiring them to show cause to separate them from their duties, and, that being so, how can these disrespectful references be tolerated. The application is therefore for bail above, and bail b
bail above in the case now under commitment, b
in the case now under investigation or about
the former case if your Lordship thinks
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before

supplied to his Lordship by the respondent Dr. Fraser, it most clearly appeared that the offence committed by Sharman, if he had committed any offence at all (for that was a matter which at present they had nothing whatever to do, but which would come before a jury thereafter) was a bailable offence; and second, that if the offence were non-bailable, why then, looking to the small portion of evidence which the respondent had been pleased to offer, and bearing also in mind the antecedents of Dr. Fraser and Mr Pritchard in this matter, antecedents of the most subversive character his Lordship would be able to say whether or not he thought Dr. Fraser ought to have held there was an absence of that strong presumption of guilt which alone could justify him in refusing to exercise his discretion under section 212 as to refusing bail—whether or not, in other words, there was a presumption of guilt afforded by the very voluminous evidence produced in support of the charges or whether that was not so weak and scanty as to have made it compulsory on Dr. Fraser according to the latter part of that section to have admitted the accused to bail—whether or not in either case there was that danger of escape, or as Mr Pritchard who loved hard words, called it absconding, from the Empire of India, which should have justified the refusal of bail. The admission to bail was a matter of right wherever British rule existed, but it was a matter of humanity in a detestable climate like this, and especially so in the mofussil, where to that were added the dangers that arose from the combinations and devices of wicked men. Therefore he said, whether his Lordship believed Dr. Fraser to have entirely mistaken the form and manner in which these charges ought to have been drawn up—whether he regarded the nature of the evidence brought forth in support of them—whether his Lordship regarded Dr. Fraser's duty as committing magistrate or his own power as representing the Court of Queen's Bench in England over all the inferior courts which belonged to its jurisdiction, he submitted that his client was equally entitled to ask that which he had asked, that he be released from his confinement on putting in bail above to answer the charges in the High Court and bail below to abide the issue of the investigation.

Some conversation then took place, the result of which was an arrangement for the swearing of the affidavits at Poona before a Commissioner at the close of the holidays.

With regard to the notice that had been given as to showing cause against the admission of Sharman to bail on the charges on which he had been committed to the High Court, Mr. McCulloch stated that the prosecution declined to consent to bringing that matter before his Lordship at this time. Mr. Anstey, however, disputed any right of the prosecution so to decline, especially when Mr. McCulloch had referred to the evidence in Ashana's case.

The Judge said that he would give his judgment on as early a day as possible, and that he would take care that this time the magistrates would not have any difficulty as to how he should obey the orders of the Court.

THE VEHAR WATER WORKS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—I have only just seen in the *Bombay Gazette* of the 10th instant an article on the Vehar Lake, in which the following paragraph occurs :— .

"No. 3 dam was commenced under the supervision of Mr. West, who was appointed by the Bombay Government, and the portion constructed by him was at once condemned by Mr. Walker on his taking charge of the works. It was stated at the time that the dam had been made without a puddle wall, and to repair this omission, the dam was faced with puddle on the inner surface."

As this implies blame on my late brother, Mr. Henry West, I regret I have not with me here the particulars of the construction of this dam. But as I have them, I believe, in full at home, and shall shortly be returning, I shall, with your permission, again address you on the subject.

I do not wish to commit myself to statements from memory. But your account that the works were commenced by Mr. West, is correct.

That any "omission" was "repaired," is incorrect. The works were unfinished when Mr. West gave over charge to the Engineer appointed by the Home Board, who completed them, I believe, on a plan of his own.

The bickerings that seem unfortunately usual in this country were, I know, at the time very great.—Yours, &c., WALTER WEST.

Byculla, 30th December.

DEFRAUDING A NATIVE FIRM.

At the Fort Police Court on Saturday, before Mr. Nana Morojee, Govindram Goolabroy, a general merchant, laid the following information :—"I am a general merchant, and my principal place of business is at Akola. The business of the firm is carried on under the name and style of Goolabroy Govindram. I have a branch firm in Bombay, and my shop is situated near Mombadavi. I came to Bombay about a month ago from Akola. I know one Ramdyall Jallum. He had been employed in my shop at Bombay as a moonim for about five years. After my arrival at Bombay I examined the account books of my shop here kept by the said Ramdyall. I then discovered that several of the entries therein written are false. There are two items of Rs. 1,000 each mentioned in the *rozenama* for Sumvut 1925 and other books as paid to one Mooljee Dhunjee and Purshotum Narayen. On enquiry of the said persons I was convinced that the said entries were false. I also discovered several other false entries in my account books regarding opium and cotton transactions. In this way he has defrauded me from of Rs. 20,000 to Rs. 25,000. From enquiries I made at my said shop, I have reason to believe that he, the said Ramdyall, left my service and shop without giving notice to anybody at the shop, and absconded from Bombay about four months ago. I have also reason to believe that he has appropriated the above amount to his own use. I therefore charge the said Ramdyall Jallum with forgery, criminal breach of trust, and criminal misappropriation of property, and pray that a warrant be issued for his apprehension, and that he may be dealt with according to law. I am informed and verily believe that the said Ramdyall is at Luchimongud, in the Jeypore territory, and I pray that the warrant be forwarded there for execution." The Magistrate granted a warrant as prayed for.

THE MODERN ATHENS.

["S." in the "Friend of India."]

Edinburgh, Nov. 24.

Your many Scotch readers do not need to be assured that Edinburgh seems more beautiful than ever. For the first time in seventeen years am I experiencing a winter in Europe, and therefore see the city at its worst—cold, grey and bleak, generally with dull leaden skies above, sometimes wrapped for hours in mist, not however of the London fog order. But for days at a time the sun will shine out, or the clear shining after-rain will reveal to the spectator the glories of the Firth from the Bass Rock to the Isle of May, which guard the approach to its waters, away by Inchkeith and the Fifeshire hills sloping down with smiling villages to the sea, up the winding Forth. A few weeks ago I sailed into the Bay of Naples, from the equally beautiful Straits of Messina, between Capri and Sorrento, under the shadow of Vesuvius right up to the foot of St. Elmo. As a city Naples itself cannot for one moment be compared with Edinburgh, but the Italian Bay undoubtedly surpasses the Firth of Forth. Were the latter to enjoy an Italian climate, perpetual sunshine and the clear blue, however, the Scottish metropolis and the Firth of Forth would bear off the palm. So greatly is Edinburgh extending in all directions, especially towards the south, that though during many years of boyhood and student life I had explored every nook and lane, and geologised or botanised all over the suburbs and their vicinity, I have more than once lost myself not, as in London, in new streets, but in new clusters of magnificent villas where many an old Indian spends his mode
savings. Like London Edinburgh has its Asia M
the sunny slope-up from Bruntsfield Links
Meadows—so lately a lake—to the foot of th
including Merchiston, Morningside,
and Newington. There are to b
civilians like Dr. John Muir
Davidson, and mission
Duff, and temporary
Bombay or Sir
of many pa
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aging building on ninety-nine years' leases. Here speculative builders, or private capitalists, buy feus outright, and erect their own houses on their own land, subject in some cases to a nominal duty to the superior who may often be bought out. The new clusters of villas now rising all round Edinburgh are not the property, as they would be in London, of a few great peers, but either of the householders, or societies and builders who soon sell them at a profit and turn over their capital in new undertakings. The architecture and arrangements of the villas are simple and satisfactory, but they lack the enduring solidity in too many cases.

After the summer and
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y said that no pro-
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its so much intellectual
life and th
atively high order. As soon as the half-yearly "sacramental fast" days are over at the end of October the University and the other colleges open. The University alone generally contains 1,600 students, or from 300 to 400 more than that of Gl
Thus far Sir Alexander Grant has proved
principal, not only in discharging the d
office but in influencing for good the
educational establishments for the city
sion, Scotland obtains its educational
that Sir Alexander Grant will be the h
Educational Board if, as is devoutly
Privy Council Committee is prevented
the Scotch to the low level of the English
by bringing the former under their direct ma
Sir Alexander's introductory address was w
position. I quote the following sentences
interest to the King of Burma who, at my req
made through the Rev. Mr. Marks, sent to the Univer
sity his own copy of the *Dhammapada*.

> "The University library has been presented with many handsome donations during the past year. Among these I may specially mention a valuable collection of contemporary records connected with the history of the French Revolution from the Earl of Selkirk; several curious MSS. on mathematical, astronomical, and medical subjects, by the three Professors Gregorie, and by Dr. Archibald Pitcairn, presented by Miss Gregorie, of Canaan Lodge; a copy of Walton's "Polyglot Bible," dedicated to Charles II., from Mr. James Yates; some Thibetan MSS., formerly the property of Lord Elphinstone, presented by the Rev. Mr. Montgomerie; and a beautiful MS. on palm leaves of the "Damapada," or Buddhist scriptures, the gift of the present King of Burma." (Applause.)

His Majesty will find the University most ready to appreciate farther gifts of the other sacred and literary works of Buddhism, should he be inclined to lay up merit by thus disseminating a knowledge of its tenets. Notwithstanding the death of two such men as Syme and Simpson, and that such men of mark as the late Sir W. Hamilton are met with only once in a century, the University of Edinburgh maintains its high position both as a literary and a medical school. The introductory lectures to which I listened, with an ear none the less critical that I remembered with gratitude the teaching and in some cases the personal friendship of their predecessors, showed not only great ability but sound liberality of opinion and appreciation of the spirit of enquiry which characterises the present day. From lectures like those of Dr. Calderwood on Physical Science and Mental Philosophy, and that of my old fellow-student, the Rev. Dr. Charteris, on the position of a student of Theology in the Present Day, it is evident that students will find no timid obscurantism in the class rooms, no unfairness to either the materialistic or the rationalistic opponents of the supernatural, while they will be guided by sound logic, intelligent faith and catholicity of spirit. I was not able to listen to Professor Fraser's lecture on Berkely—his Life and edition of the works of the great Idealist for the Clarendon Press is nearly ready at last—from a desire to witness the opening of the New College, or Divinity School of the Free Church. There, in the Common Hall, Dr. Blaikie read an instructive narrative of his visit to America and his study or inspection of the principal colleges of the West. By his side sat Dr. Duff, Professor of Evangelistic Theology, much worn after nearly half a century of work for his Master, but still energetic and successful in the same cause at a time when he might well begin to take what Dr. Chalmers called the Sabbatic rest of the seventh decade of life. The noble old man works as hard as ever, and no professor is so popular, I am told, with his students. When at first attendance on his lectures was optional and at an inconvenient hour, nearly every one of the 150 students was present. One feature only, common to all the lectures, struck me as a drawback—the style in which they were written. That style may be defined as Scotch Johnsonian. Its characteristics are long and sometimes involved sentences, a preference of Latin to Saxon words, the use of Latin words unknown to English writers, even of Johnson's school, too frequent repetitions and occasionally forced illustrations or figures. Accustomed to such a style at college can we wonder that when students become clergymen, advocates, judges, teachers, and medical writers these sermons and speeches and books are sometimes as unreadable as a Madras Revenue Report. Even Mr. Masson, though Professor of Rhetoric, in the chair long filled by Ayton, was not so free from this as he ought to have been in his otherwise admirable lecture on Drummond of Hawthornden. Next to this the Edinburgh accent strikes a stranger as disagreeable. It is most unmusical, though not so repellent as that of Glasgow. The liquids and the full sounds, which in pronunciation give a richness and grace to languages far inferior to the English, are here steadily ignored. In schools, in pulpits, in class rooms, in public meetings and in the street the ear is pained by the mincing, clipped of pronunciation, the infection of which, I am told, visitors cannot escape after the first few months. In this respect schoolmasters are very guilty and should themselves go to school that they may learn how, for example, to utter *tion*.

The number and variety of literary institutions of the first class in Edinburgh are very remarkable. Leaving out schools, which I may describe hereafter for the guidance of Indian parents, we have the University itself about to receive new chairs of Political Economy and Geology, supplemented by the College of Surgeons, the Divinity Halls of the Free and United Presbyterian, the Congregational and other churches, the Veterinary College and the Watt Institution. The Royal Physical Society, followed ten years after by the foundation of the Royal Society of Edinburgh, has just celebrated its hundredth anniversary. There are several medical and innumerable literary and debating societies. The law is represented and aided by the Judicial and the Law Amendment Societies. The lectures of the former, the first of which was delivered by the late Lord Advocate Moncrieff, now Lord Justice Clerk, aspire to supplement those of the University. On Monday last I listened to an address at the Law Amendment Society in which Mr. George Campbell, with a happy audacity, used his experience in India and in England to convince the suspicious Scotch lawyers that their procedure could be improved and that they themselves were "long-winded" by no means in the interests of the clients. During his retirement in his little Fifeshire estate of Edenwood, Mr. Campbell has got an insight, not altogether satisfactory, into the nature of Scotch courts and law. True to those radical opinions on land tenure which distinguished him in India he denounced this defect in Scotch law—that mere prescription is wholly inoperative as giving any right to hold real property.

Having helped to put Ireland right, Mr. Campbell may now do something for Scotch law reform. I may remark in conclusion that to the superficial eye, Edinburgh society consists of lawyers and clergymen. Both classes are in some respects professionally
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PROFESSOR HUME'S ENTERTAINMENT.

On Friday evening Professor Hume gave his first entertainment to the Bombay public, at the Town Hall, to a fairly numerous audience.

The Professor after a few preliminary remarks introduced the subject of phrenology, and we were let into the mysteries of the thickness of skulls of different races. We certainly were surprised to see demonstrated [illegible] the cranium of a Hindoo is, com-[illegible] and perhaps some people [illegible] ed how often they had punche[illegible] they had not spilt it and become [illegible] an Penal Code. In reply to the Profe[illegible] a young Purbhoo came forward and submitte[illegible] examination, and the ready manner in which the Professor made public the excellences and defects of his character greatly [illegible] audience.

[illegible] gentleman, not understanding the [illegible] or volunteers for phrenological examination [illegible] or rather crawled, up to the platform. [illegible] suffering from paralysis in the left [illegible] oubt heard of the Professor's skill, [illegible] red. The Professor having kindly [illegible] the platform made a few rapid [illegible] en, to the astonishment of all, action [illegible] ed to the crippled leg as to enable its [illegible] k up and down the platform without assist-[illegible]

[illegible] part of the performance was devoted to [illegible] m; but unfortunately, owing to the shyness of [illegible] audience, none would venture on the platform to [illegible] e experimented upon. Two or three kindly did so, but each one explained that he had been tried several times by others without success. At last one gentleman kindly volunteered, and the Professor quickly mesmerised him, and kept his hands firmly closed, although he struggled most violently to open them. The Hindoo who had previously been phrenologically examined, having a still further thirst for knowledge, also came forward, and was quickly in a state of somnolency and gracefully measuring his length on the floor.

Another individual offered himself as a subject, but entertaining an idea that he knew all about it, and refusing to do as the Professor asked him, of course he was not a fair experiment. The individual seemed to think himself hardly treated, and in small attempts to make himself, or be thought, funny, so annoyed the audience, that they hissed him off the platform.

The Professor stated that he had purposely avoided bringing subjects, preferring to get them from the audience, but at his next lecture he would have them ready, in case none of the audience would volunteer. At the same time he felt very sorry that for the want of subjects he had not been able to demonstrate his mesmeric powers, and very fairly added that he would be only too happy to return the entrance money to those who wished for it, or give them tickets for another lecture.

What we saw of the Professor shows that he really understands his subjects, and we trust he will meet with hearty support here.

LEGISLATION FOR THE DYSPEPTIC.

We cordially endorse the following bold sanitary proposal put forward by the *Englishman*:—

Why do not the Government pass a *Burra Khanah* Act? There are laws for repressing public nuisances. Why should there not be a law for abating one of the most serious evils that we daily experience in private life? Public nuisances are suppressed, because they interfere with the comfort, or affect the health, of particular localities; and we may well ask upon what grounds *burra khanas* have been exempted from legislative control? They are undoubtedly evils of the first magnitude, and disturb the repose, not merely of particular neighbourhoods, but of the whole community, and urgently demand the attention of an intelligent Legislature. We feel sure that an Act placing *burra khanas* under suitable restrictions would be one of the most popular pieces of legislation that the Governor-General's Council could undertake. The preamble of the Act might recite: "That whereas sundry ill-disposed persons, in various parts of India, and notably in the town of Calcutta, are in the habit, to the great disquietude and annoyance of Her Majesty's subjects, to summon and invite their friends to entertainments known by the name of *burra khanas*; and whereas the provisions supplied at these so-called entertainments are invariably ill-cooked, by reason of the employment of ticca men unacquainted with the first principles of the culinary art, hired for the occasion, to the serious annoyance of the guests, and the marvellous disturbance of their digestions; and whereas the wines furnished at these aforesaid entertainments are illcooled and of the vilest description, whereby cholera and other grave disorders of an intestinal nature are engendered and produced; and whereas, from the lack of suitable and sufficient attendants, an unconscionable time intervenes between the courses, whereby the sufferings of the guests are cruelly prolonged, and their conversational capacities unfairly taxed; and whereas these so-called *burra khanas* are alike hateful to those who give and those whose misfortune compels them to partake of them: Be it therefore enacted; that no person, from the date of the promulgation of this Act, shall be permitted, under the severest penalties, to invite more than ten persons to dinner, except under the hereinafter mentioned restrictions:—

"1. To carry out the provisions of this Act, the Governor-General shall appoint a committee of three persons, to be called the *Burra Khana* Commissioners, who shall be entrusted with the general supervision and control of all *burra khanas* within the dominions vested in the Governor-General in Council.

"2. Members of Council and other high officials, who keep French cooks and an establishment of servants suitable to their position, shall be exempted from the provisions of this enactment, upon obtaining a general license from the Commissioners; the license to be withdrawn upon proof that the dinners are bad, or the quality of the wine inferior.

"3. Private persons desiring to entertain at dinner any number of persons exceeding ten, shall apply to the *Burra Khana* Commissioners, notifying the number of guests, with the proposed bill of fare and a sample of the wines, and the Commissioners shall have power to revise the bill of fare, and to reject the wines, and shall depute a properly-trained and qualified person to buy the provisions and cook the food, with well-trained attendants to serve the same; and they shall further depute cunning abdars to cool the wine, and to pass it round without stint, so that the hearts of the guests may be merry, and rejoice by reason of the goodness of the viands and the quality of the wines."

Such would be the main provisions of the Act,—an Act which, we venture to say, would do more for the comfort and happiness of the people of Calcutta than all the bills that are now before the Council. Which of our legislators will take up the matter, and earn the well-deserved gratitude, not only of the present generation, but of a long posterity? Mr. Martin rescued himself from oblivion by advocating the cause of oppressed animals, and Martin's Act still lives in our Statute-book as an undying memorial of the [illegible] of its author? Why should not Mr. Stephen now take up the cause of the oppressed diners-out in Calcutta, and immortalise his name by rescuing them from those dreadful scourges and tormentors of society, the givers of these dreary and unwholesome *burra khanas*?

BANK OF BENGAL.

Statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal, for the week ending 27th December, 1870:—

LIABILITIES.

Proprietors' Capital, paid-up ...	Rs. 2,20,00,000 0 0
... ...	15,74,096 7 0
[illegible]	2,60,70,823 13 3
[illegible]	75,002 6 10
[illegible]	13 15 3
[illegible]	9

THE BRONZE GUN.

(*Friend of India.*)

The recent failure at home of the bronze gun, after the remarkable and successful ordeal through which it passed under the direction of Colonel Maxwell, will surprise most artillery officers. We attribute the break-down to the quality of the gun-metal employed. Colonel Maxwell's bronze guns,—made of bronze with a small percentage of old gun-metal to bind and strengthen them,—and cast under the gallant colonist's personal superintendence at home, endured tests which would have destroyed any other guns. Nor was this all; the new gun was found to be both a cheaper and a better gun than the old one. Jealous and sceptical eyes followed the experiment, but so remarkable were the results that objection was silenced. The report which was drawn up at the time, and which is the best record of the quality of the bronze gun, will be within the memory of our readers. It was neither more nor less than the opinion of a special committee of artillery officers of the highest intelligence, appointed to report upon the merits of a bronze artillery, as compared with those of iron and steel manufacture. And, after all that patient inquiry, we are to-day required to believe that bronze melts away like butter under the heat and friction of working a gun. That the metal used has failed we have no manner of doubt; but this, in itself, proves nothing. Bronze guns built of the metals, and cast after the fashion employed by Colonel Maxwell, did not, and will not fail. Any others are a misnomer. If it be not mere love of change, the gratification of some old prejudice, if there be any sincere desire to obtain the most efficient and cheapest field-gun for the army, we trust that the military authorities at home will direct Colonel Maxwell to cast other bronze guns for experiment, before entering upon the uncertain and extravagant steel-gun idea.

A GALLANT EXPLOIT.

We (*Pioneer*, Dec 31,) have great pleasure in recording the very gallant capture of a most determined scoundrel. On Thursday last, from information he had received, Mr. Yeatman, Assistant Superintendent of Police, started to arrest an absconded offender, named Buchoo, who from his ferocity and generally devilish character had acquired the distinctive title of Buchoo Shaitan. Buchoo Shaitan had probably his imps who informed him in his turn that mischief was brewing, for he was in full flight when Mr. Yeatman overtook him and called on him to surrender. The Shaitan's answer was a desperate blow with a most formidable weapon—a kind of long sickle fastened to a lattee—which happily fell short of Mr. Yeatman himself, and cut clean through the cantle of his saddle. Mr. Yeatman fired at him with his revolver but missed, and Buchoo made off. Mr. Yeatman again overtook him, and again Buchoo made a blow at him, which this time cut his horse's head open in the most frightful manner, and again the villain bolted, but still followed by his pursuer. At last he was discovered crouching in a hole and was secured without having been able to inflict more harm. This took place a short distance beyond the Jumna Bridge nearly opposite the Fort. Buchoo is, as his well-earned name denotes, a notorious ruffian who has been "wanted" for some time, especially with regard to a certain burglary. On seaching his hut, as was done immediately upon his capture, a gun with quantities of ammunition and a tulwar were found, which in Buchoo's hand were hardly likely to be harmless playthings. Our readers will agree with us in thinking that Buchoo Shaitan's capture was a very gallant little exploit, and in hoping that no Assistant Superintendent of Police will ever have the honour and danger of capturing him again.

COTTON CULTIVATION IN THE NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

The prospects of the cotton crop of the North-Western Provinces for 1870-71 are reported by the Secretary to the Board of Revenue as "everywhere favourable." The estimated area and yield are, we are told, repectively 7 and 126 per cent. in excess of the actuals of last year, but what we are to understand from the following is not—to us at any rate—very clear:—"The estimated area and yield are thus in area 7, and for produce 126 per cent. in excess of the actuals of last year. *The deduction to be made for this* on account of the partial injury suffered by some of the south-east districts is probably unimportant. The whole estimated yield of cotton in the Benares division, the Allahabad, Futtehpore, Banda, and Cawnpore districts, amounts to 16 per cent. only of the total estimated yield, and a large part of those districts escaped the late heavy rainfall. Probably about 8 per cent. of the whole estimated yield may have come under its effects, and of the estimated yield of this limited portion a quarter may possibly be deducted." Is the Board of Revenue "hedging," or is it only confused with its calculations?

There is at Boolundshuhur an experimental cotton seed farm, but the results are, as in every other instance we can remember, failures. Nor without an unreasonable stretch of the imagination could any other result have been looked for, as—the old story—"the seed came too late." Now it is no doubt most praiseworthy to institute "experiments," but if these are conducted carelessly and without sufficient foresight to, for instance, guarantee that seeds shall be ready at the proper sowing time, the praise merited is—well, inconsiderable. For proof that we are not carping idly, we may refer our readers to the report lately furnished to this Government by the officiating Collector of Boolundshuhur. In this we are told that of the first sowing more than two-fifths were destroyed; a second sowing was effected with the following success:—"From the 150 beegahs under cultivation our produce under favourable circumstances (*i. e.*, with a little more care) should have been 300 maunds * * * We have already stored 21 maunds of cotton of sorts, and the estimate of cotton in the plants gives 97 maunds. Our hope for out-turn should therefore be 118 maunds, but the frost is making sad havoc among the bolls, and the actuals may yet fall far short of our expectations." The result in short will perhaps be about 50 maunds "of sorts."—*Pioneer.*

IN THE COURT OF THE CIVIL JUDGE, BADLUCKABAD.

JUNGLY KHAN VS. BULLYHAWDUR KHAN.

Judgment.—This is a most important and intricate case, and one which involves a history.

In the reign of Amjud Ali Shah, King of Hond, there lived a Mahomedan nobleman, named Jehangir Khan. He married a lady who had only one eye, and he had an aunt with a bald head. In consequence of this he was not much respected by his brother nobles. He died and left issue seventeen children, of whom sixteen died in infancy of the following diseases:—Five in teething, six from measles, four from shortness of breath, and one from causes unknown.

The case of the plaintiff was that this last died of fever in the gizzard, to which the defendant responded that there was no such disease. The learned counsel for the plaintiff replied that it did not much matter of what disease the infant died, as both parties were agreed that he died in infancy. This doctrine was overruled by the Court, as it held that though the matter was to a certain degree immaterial to the decision of the case, yet nevertheless its correct ascertainment would doubtless afford some light to the Judge. After two days' full and learned argument it was found that the only mention of this disease—fever in the gizzard—was in Lang's "Too Clever by Half," and [illegible] there were no grounds for believing it possible that [illegible] nt died of it. One other son, Zubberdust Khan, [illegible] d at maturity, and had issue, a son, the [illegible] present suit.

[illegible] to recover the estate of Zubberdust [illegible] Jehangir Khan, on the ground [illegible] me an infidel and an out-[illegible] forfeited his estate, to [illegible] rest heir, defendant [illegible]

[illegible] ecedented. [illegible] it to a [illegible] to

INDIAN ITEMS.

Forests.—On the recommendation of the Chief Commissioner of British Burmah, the Government of India has sanctioned an augmentation to the salary of the Conservator of Forests in that province subject to the confirmation of the Secretary of State.

Treat to the Patients at the General Hospital, Calcutta.—On Christmas day Lord Mayo, with his usual generosity, provided fruit and wine for the patients in the General Hospital, Calcutta, of whom there are at present about two hundred.

104th Fusiliers.—The following are probable dates of arrival of H. M.'s 104th Fusiliers:—Rawul Pindee, December 28th, 1870; Jhelum, January 2nd and 3rd, 1871; Goojrat, January 7th and 8th, 1871; Wuzeerabad, January 9th, 1871; and Lahore, about January 14th, 1871.

The Bar.—Among the successful candidates who have passed the general examination of students of the Inns of Court, held at Lincoln's Inn Hall on the 28th, 29th, and 31st October, and the 1st November last, we are glad to observe the names of two well-known residents in the North-West, that of Mr. C. C. Dillon, son of Mr. Dillon, the Pleader, of Allahabad; and Mr. J. E. Howard of Mirzapore, a near connection of Mr. Robert Carr.

Widow Marriage.—The *Hindoo Patriot* says:—"We are glad to notice that the custom of widow marriage is spreading among lower classes of Hindoos, which is a better sign of the reform taking root than such marriages among a few go-ahead and noisy persons. Last week a widow marriage took place in a washerman's family in Calcutta. The bridegroom's name is Kangalechurn Dass—his age 25 years; the bride's name is Satyabrata Dasi, and her age 15 years. She became a widow last year."

Scotchmen seem to be "going clean daft" about the Marquis of Lorne marrying the Princess Louisa. The Governor-Generalship of India is to be his for certain. We really do not quite see it. The Marquis of Lorne, we have no doubt, is a very spirited and well-behaved young man, but it is pure nonsense to talk of him for headship in India—at least for many a day to come. The affairs of an empire deserve better treatment than that. Let the Marquis of Lorne "wait a wee," and in the meantime the public might do worse than try not to worship a man simply because he has been fortunate enough to win a Princess. The affair is becoming silly. —*Friend of India.*

Income Tax.—The following instructions have just been issued in regard to assessing salaries of Government servants and in supersession of previous instructions in the matter. A salary which is paid *at the rate* of Rs. 41-10-8 a month or more, is liable to tax even though a casual deduction may cause the amount actually paid in the month to be less than the above sum. When a clerk whose monthly salary is Rs. 41-10-8 or more goes on leave, his absentee pay is *not* liable to tax if it is paid *at a less rate* than that sum. When a clerk on a salary of Rs. 41-10-8 or more per mensem is *fined*, the tax should be levied upon the *full* salary; the fine should then be deducted from the balance and the net amount paid.—*Madras Paper.*

Another Misfortune for the Calcutta Theatre.—The detective police are at present engaged in attempting to discover the perpetrators of an impudent robbery which was effected at a boarding house in Dhurrumtollah on Monday night, on Mr. Dunning, the treasurer of the theatre. It appears that Mr. Dunning returned home about one o'clock, with the cash box containing the receipts of the night, amounting to upwards of sixteen hundred rupees, which he placed on his table in the presence of several gentlemen and three native servants. Shortly afterwards Mr. Dunning left the room, and though not long absent, the cash box had disappeared on his return. The servants were at once arrested, but a search of their houses has not produced any trace of the stolen property.—*Englishman*, Dec. 29.

Illegal Imprisonment of a Hindoo.—The native gentleman who was illegally arrested a few days ago by Major Bowen, Commissioner of Police, sent a notice, we understand, to him on Saturday last (Christmas eve) demanding damages to the extent of Rupees 30,000. The notice was forwarded through an attorney as a preliminary step. Should this fail to secure satisfaction to the injured party, we hear an action in the High Court will be inevitable, to say nothing of the costs to lawyers in fighting the case. We should imagine that a public apology tendered to the native gentleman, and the defraying of costs incurred by him up to the present time, would have the effect of cancelling any further steps, and save the Government or Major Bowen the heavy expenses that must result from an action in the High Court.—*Madras Athenæum.*

Chinese Lotteries.—A Moulmein news-writer gives the following account of the gambling carried on by the Chinese who have settled there. The inducement to enter into the spirit of the game is very great, the gambler's cupidity being excited, if luck should favour him, by winning 30 times the amount staked. Two Chinamen go round with a bag, each on either side of the street, and collect the money, for which they give in exchange tickets representing the thing chosen, which are animals and birds of every description, from a tiger to a frog, or a peacock to a paddy-bird, and the holders of the tickets for the ones drawn, pocket 30 times the stake, should they assimilate to the prizes drawn. This mode of gambling has long been established in Calcutta, and is known under the name of Chapoonga. The police are apparently powerless to put a stop to it.

Mysterious.—A very curious case is under investigation here. An European traveller (we dare not, considering the eminently respectable sum at his command, denominate him a loafer) was, it is said, robbed of a cheque for Rs. 4,000, notes to the amount of Rs. 250, and some silver, by a friend [shall we say, or comrade? but perhaps *pal* will be the most appropriate word] staying, like himself, in the Strangers' Home. The faithless friend incontinently started off by the Grand Trunk Road, but was arrested at Sydabad with the Rs. 4,000 cheque and some loose silver on him. We confess that, to us, the most curious and interesting question in the case is—How did a loafer become possessed of a cheque for Rs. 4,000, or how did a traveller with between four and five thousand rupees about him resign himself to adopt the Strangers' Home as his hotel?—*Pioneer*, Dec. 30.

India's Preparations for the International Exhibition.—What are the local committees in connection with the International Exhibition doing? From all that we have heard of their doings—nothing. Bombay alone keeps itself well before the public, and the Committee seem to be working with a will. Madras said something a few days ago about some pottery in the South of India, which was worth exhibiting, but we have not heard if they have caught it yet. The N. W. Provinces are consistently dumb—a sign we suppose that they are thinking hard. Bengal, beyond adding more names to its list, and complaining with great reason of the scanty time allowed for collecting specimens, has given no sign, and it is the same with the Punjab. As for Oudh, the Central Provinces, and British Burmah, we do not even know if they possess committees at all, but we hope they have that felicity, and that the croaking of those who say that the International Exhibition is to be a failure will be effectually refuted by a sudden, complete, and gorgeous display of specimens from all sides.—*Pioneer.*

Wild Beasts and Snakes in Bengal.—Mr. Mackenzie, officiating Joint Secretary to the Government of Bengal has addressed to the Government of India an [illegible] teresting report on deaths from wild animals and [illegible] and the cost to the Bengal Government of de-[illegible] hese dreadful enemies of the poor people of [illegible] s. The provision for reaching the end [illegible] ring rewards, sometimes porportioned [illegible] mischief done. For a man-[illegible] structive [illegible] the w[illegible]

yet made pucca. The memorial to the late Rajah is completed, and the walls have been finished round the palace gardens, and beautiful cast iron gates got from Roorkee. We are glad to hear that, personally, the Raja works hard to improve himself. He goes to office regularly every day. Already a good English scholar, he keeps up his reading, and has recently turned his attention to music so far as to take regular lessons on the piano. The Diwan Mutthra Dass, one of the most intelligent men in these parts, has also gone in for music, and even Jeypore must feel small when he hears that both the Prince and the Prime Minister of Kapurthala have positively tried singing. The Prince, however, came to the conclusion that he should prefer to practise on the violin, but the Dewan, we believe, still practises. In one point we hear a very favourable account of the Kapurthala state. It is said that a general desire for English education has sprung up, and that the chief men of the state, encouraged by the example of their Prince, are sending their children to school, and are anxious for their improvement.—*Indian Public Opinion.*

New Treatment of Liver Disease.—The man in the European Hospital, of whom we made mention in our issue of Dec. 24th, as having been operated upon by Dr. Furnell with Dieulafoy's Aspirator, is, we are happy to say, progressing most favourably. The abscess of the liver, a large one, was completely emptied, and as far as can be judged, so soon after the operation, the man has a fair prospect of recovering from this serious and hitherto almost always fatal complaint. We notice the matter in our paper, although perhaps one more strictly belonging to the domain of scientific journalism, because the instrument is not only a perfectly new invention, which perhaps has been used here in Madras before even in London (for it had not, we are informed, yet made its way into London hospitals when it was seen by Dr. Furnell, and brought out to this country), and because it is an instrument so simple, so efficacious, and withal so safe, that it bids fair to revolutionise the treatment off this formidable complaint, so often fatal to the European in India. The instrument was shown, soon after his return to Madras by Dr. Furnell, to Dr. Mackenzie, Inspector General, Indian Medical Department, who was so struck with its importance, that he at once brought it to the notice of Government, and the Government, we are happy to hear, on Dr. Mackenzie's suggestion, at once ordered out six for distribution to the different large stations in this Presidency. The instrument has been used now some six or seven times, and in all with marked success; but the case we noticed above was the first European on whom it had been tried.—*Madras Mail*, Dec. 28.

THE NEW CHORD LINE AND THE POST OFFICE.

(*Friend of India.*)

Calcutta ought to know that the proposed arrangements for trains after the opening of the Chord line will throw the capital back by fully 24 hours in its English, Bombay, and North-Western mails. The Assam line also will be seriously affected. Will Calcutta stand this? The Postmaster General has power to veto the railway decision, and there should be no mistake about public feeling on the subject. Such an arrangement would simply be unendurable. Since writing the above we have received the Postmaster General's letter, published below, and we are glad to see that he is fully alive, as we never doubted that he would be, to the threatened public inconvenience and, perhaps, serious loss. We trust that Mr. Tweedie will veto the decision at once.

Sir,—Will you kindly allow me to inform the public through your journal that, in consequence of alterations in the trains-service on the loop-line—which will take effect on the opening of the chord line on 1st January 1871—mails to and from Calcutta, the Assam districts, Rungpore, Dinajapore, Darjeeling, and othe districts, which are served by the loop-line, will take longer time in transit than at present.

It is, however, hoped that before long arrangements will be concluded which will restore the time now taken by mails to and from the districts indicated.

It is further to be expected that some confusion will occasionally arise with regard to other mails until such time as the new arrangements become familiar.

It is hoped that the public will kindly accept this general explanation in advance, so that individual applications for explanation—all of which must receive the same answer—may be considered unnecessary.—I am, sir, yours obediently,

J. Tweedie, Offg. Postmaster General, Bengal.
26th December, 1870.

CALCUTTA HIGH COURT.

December 22, 1870.

(Before Mr. Justice Phear.)

IN THE MATTER OF AN ATTORNEY.

On the 6th December last an order had been made on an attorney, a defendant in a suit then pending, to furnish the plaintiff with a list of documents, &c., in his possession, relating to the subject-matter of the suit, within one week from the date of the said order. This order had been served on the said defendant's attorney on the 7th December, and not having been complied with, the Court was, on the 15th December, moved for a rule for an attachment against the said defendant for non-compliance with the order. It appearing on the motion for the rule that the defendant had not been personally served, the Court directed the order to be personally served on him. The order was accordingly served on him on the 16th, and on the 19th a rule was granted directing him to show cause on Thursday, the 22nd, why a writ of attachment should not issue against him. Mr. Graham moved to make the rule absolute. Mr. Lowe asked for a postponement, and read an affidavit setting out a letter purporting to be addressed to the defendant from Moorshedabad, asking him to proceed there on some professional matter, and stating that the defendant having been personally served on the 16th had received the above letter, and left for Moorshedabad on the same day. He had not yet returned from Moorshedabad.

The Court directed the rule to be argued.

Mr. Lowe—Before an attachment can issue the person against whom the writ is sought must be personally served. In the matter of arbitration between William Lowe and Henry Johnson, 4 B. and Ad. 412. The order is dated 6th December, and calls on the defendant within one week from the date thereof to furnish plaintiff with a list of documents, &c., in his possession, but the order was not served personally on him until the 16th December. The order and service of it are inconsistent with each other. Alexander v. Dixon, I Bing. 366.

Mr. Graham—The defendant was already in contempt on the 13th, and the subsequent direction of the Court that he should be served personally was a mere indulgence, not binding the Court to the four days named. The letter set out in the affidavit read on behalf of the defendant shows that he paid no attention to the order of the Court.

Mr. Justice Phear—This is an application to attach Mr. ——— for contempt of Court in not obeying an order made on him on 6th December last. In a case such as this the Court is rarely satisfied that there has been a contempt committed, unless it is shown that the order was in fact served on the person charged with contemptuous disobedience of it. It is for this reason that when, on Monday last, the Court was asked to grant a rule, it directed that the order should be personally served on Mr. ———. Since then he has been personally served with the order. His attorney in the suit has been served with the order in ample time to comply with its requirements. The only doubt was whether Mr. ——— was personally responsible for non-compliance. I cannot say I have now the smallest doubt that he is personally responsible. The affidavit filed on his behalf shows that he intentionally disregarded the order of the Court. I certainly should have expected that when such an order as this rule was served on an attorney of this Court, he would have been anxious to come before it to clear himself of the charge. Instead of doing so, Mr. ———, under colour of a letter which he is said to have received from Moorshedabad, left Calcutta, and went out of the jurisdiction of this Court, precisely at the time when he ought to have come before it to clear himself. It appears to me that the letter is no sort of apology for his non-appearance. The only inference which can be drawn is, that Mr. ——— deliberately disregarded not one order of the Court only, but two. Attachment must go, but I think it is right, under the circumstances, that the attachment should not be issued from the office of [illegible] the Court until the first day after the opening of [illegible] Court, so as to give Mr. ——— an opportunity of [illegible] g himself from the contempt by filing the list [illegible] on the day the Court opens.—*Englishman.*

[illegible] L.—At the funeral of [illegible] y, the services for the [illegible] the parents. After [illegible] ught tears from all [illegible] ter inquired if any [illegible] l wished to say any-[illegible] anger here stepped [illegible] by with the friends [illegible] ays of Providence [illegible] he wished to men-[illegible] ate article of hair-[illegible] rpse had used it for [illegible] iently recommend-[illegible] ndertaker present, [illegible] lly bald. "Shake [illegible] atter well in with a [illegible] of the proceedings a [illegible] vigour man dis-

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—(Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March and by Imperial Decree of 25th July 1866.)

Recognised by the International Convention of 30th April 1862, and by Act No. VIII. of 1864, of the Legislative Council of India, and by Amended Act of 1867.

Subscribed and Paid-up Capital £3,200,000
Reserve Fund 800,000

Head Office—PARIS.

Agencies.

Bourbon (Reunion), London, Alexandria, Calcutta, Hongkong, Saigon, Shanghai and Yokohama.

London Bankers.

The Union Bank of London; Messrs. C. J. Hambro and Sons.

Agents in Scotland.—National Bank of Scotland.

Agents in Ireland.—The Munster Bank, Limited. The Belfast Banking Company.

TERMS OF BUSINESS.

The Bank grants Drafts and Letters of Credit, and purchases and collects Bills, on the above places, and on all the principal Cities and Towns on the Continent of Europe.

Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on current deposits on the minimum monthly balances.

Investments and sales of all descriptions of British and Foreign Securities, &c., effected.

The Bank takes charge of Securities for customers, and receive Dividends on Indian and Foreign Funds, Railway and other Shares.

Every other description of Banking business transacted.

All remittances to be endorsed "Pay Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris, or order."

E. J. HARDCASTLE, Manager.

14, Rampart Row, Bombay, 25th August 1869.

AGRA BANK (Limited).—Capital—£1,000,000 (One Million Sterling). In 100,000 Shares of £10 each.

Head Office—Nicholas Lane, Lombard Street, London, E.C.

London Bankers.
The Bank of England
Messrs. Glyn & Co.
and
The National Bank of Scotland.

Edinburgh Branch—17 St. Andrew Square.

Branches in India and China.

Calcutta	Agra.	Kurrachee.	Shanghai.
Madras.	Bombay.	Lahore.	Hongkong.

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4	do.	1/10 1/2	,,
3	do.	1/10 7/16	,,
2	do.	1/10 3/8	,,
1	do.	1/10 5/16	,,
On demand		1/10 1/4	,,
On Scotland		1/10 3/16	,,
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe		1/10 1/8	,,

No drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50, and sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

Interest Charged.

On Loans on Government Paper and Railway Shares.
3 Months........... 5 per cent. per annum.
,, ,, 1 to 2 ,, ... 4 per cent. per annum.
,, on other approved securities
3 Months........... 6 per cent. per annum.

Interests.

On Deposits repayable on demand will be credited half-yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 upon all accounts the balances of which have not during the six months fallen below Rs. 1,000. When such has been the case, no nterest will be allowed.

On Fixed Deposits subject to 3 months' Notice of withdrawal 3 per cent. per anni
Do. 6 do. 4
Do. 12 do. 5

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All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation should be made payable to the Agra Bank (Limited), or order.

Hours of business, 10 to 3; Saturday, 10 to 1.

EDWARD MORRISS, Manager.

Bombay, 18th November, 1870.

FOR SALE.

PAPER:—Printing.—Double Demy 34 to 40 lb., Royal 20 to 26 lb., Super-royal 26 to 32 lb., Double Royal 36 to 50 lb., Double Foolscap 25 lb.

Hand Made.—Foolscap, Post, Demy, Medium, Royal, Super-royal, Imperial, Bank Medium and Bank Letter size.

Machine Made.—Foolscap 11 to 18 lb., Crown 8 lb., Large Post 13 to 15 lb., Medium 18 lb.;—Azure laid Foolscap, Demy, Royal and Super-royal "extra strong" for Deeds, &c.

Blotting.—Superior Pink Demy 17 to 21 lb.

Packing.—Casing 22 by 36 in. 50 lb. Rs. 7, Glazed Backing 28 by 45 in. 300 lb. Rs. 44 per ream—for Spinning Mills, &c.

PREPARED BOARDS for flooring, ceiling, partition, &c., tongued and grooved:—White or Redwood ½ by 6 in.; Redwood ¾ by 6 in., ¾ by 6 in., and 1½ by 6½ in.—deliverable on Carnac Bunder.

Apply to our Godown-keeper.

PEEL, CASSELS, & Co.

Forbes Street, December, 1870.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

OFFICE TO LET, the COMMODIOUS PREMISES situated at 25 Church Gate Street, about to be vacated by the Chief Engineer's Department, G. I. P. Railway Company. Apply to WALLACE & Co.

TO BE LET, the OFFICE PREMISES in Elphinstone Circle, lately vacated by the Delhi and London Bank, and now in the occupation of Messrs. Kunkler, Preiswerck & Co. For rent and further particular apply to RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

Bombay, 21st December 1870.

INSURANCES.

ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE CORPORATION.—Policies covering the risk of Fire on Merchandise and buildings in Bombay are issued by

REMINGTON & Co.,
Agents, Royal Exchange Assurance Corporation.

Bombay, 16th August 1865.

GUARDIAN, FIRE, and LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Established 1821.—Capital £2,000,000.

POLICIES of INSURANCE against FIRE granted on all approved Buildings and contents thereof in Bombay and the Mofussil at moderate terms by

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co. Agents.

Bombay, 1st September 1870.

ALLGEMEINE VERSICHERUNGS GESELLSCHAFT FUER SEE-, FLUSS-, UND LANDTRANSPORT IN DRESDEN.

The undersigned have been APPOINTED AGENTS for the above Marine Insurance Company, and are prepared to accept Risks and to issue Policies.

A. C. GUMPERT & Co.

Bombay, March, 1870.

THE LIVERPOOL and LONDON and GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Policies of Insurance against Fire, upon Dwelling Houses and other Buildings in both the European and Native parts of the Island of Bombay, continue to be issued by the undersigned on behalf of the above Company.

The rate on Pucka-built Bungalows situated outside the Fort of Bombay, or in any part of the Bombay Presidency, is now reduced to (6) six annas per cent. per annum.

RITCHIE STEUART & Co.

CHURCH of ENGLAND ASSURANCE INSTITUTION.

Established 1840.

Empowered by special Act of Parliament, 4 and 5 Vic., cap. XCII.

Capital One Million Sterling.

Life Assurances of every description granted.
Retiring Provision combined with Life Assurance.
Free Policies issued which can never altogether lapse through non-payment of Premium.
No extra charge for sea passage.
Reduction to European rates without medical examination.
Premium may be paid annually, half yearly, quarterly, or monthly, as desired.
Parsee and Armenian lives insured.
For detailed Prospectus, &c., apply to

Bombay, 9th July, 1870. REMINGTON & Co., Agency.

TO EUROPEAN RESIDENTS IN INDIA.

THE SOVEREIGN BOOT
(FOR LADIES)

Made of soft Glove Kid, Channel Soles, Fancy Toes, Pliant Elastic Sides, Military Heels. Made expressly for Tropical Climates.

On the reception of twenty-one shillings stirling, the above will be sent out by pattern post, prepaid to any part of India, a pattern boot remitted to us through the PATTERN POST (costing a few pence) is sufficient guide for size, which is always registered for future use.

Illustrated Catalogues Post free on application.

MARSHALL and WILLATS,
207 and 208 Oxford Street, London, W.

JOHN MOIR and SON,

Purveyors by special appointment to
H. R. H. DUKE of EDINBURGH,
Preserved Provision Manufacturers and Export Oilmen,
ABERDEEN,
Established 1822,

Would direct the attention of the public to the quality of their various preparations—Soups, Essence of Beef, Fresh and Collared Salmon, Salmon Cutlets with Indian Sauce, Red, Pickled and Kippered Herrings, Findon Haddocks, Lobsters, Oysters, Sardines, Calf's Head Brawn, Condensed Milk, Cocoa and Milk, Chocolate and Milk, Salt Butter, Bacon, Hams, Tongues, Potted Meats, Scotch Jams, Jellies and Orange Marmalade, Confections, Sauces, Vinegars, Capers, Olives, Oils, Pickles, Baking Powder, Flavouring Essences, Table Jellies and Creams, Tart Fruits, &c., &c.

J. M. & S. are sole proprietors of the Aberdeen Pickles and Duke of Edinburgh Sauce.

PATENT WROUGHT NAILS.

J. J. CORDES & Co.,

The Patentees and Sole Manufacturers of the well-known Patent Wrought Nails, commonly known as

"EWBANK'S NAILS,"

desire to make it known that they have adopted a "Star" or "Cross" as their Trade Mark, and that all Nails now made and sent out by them, except clasp, bear this mark upon their heads, and that within every Package sent from their Works is also placed a card bearing their name and address.

Any Nails, therefore, which are not distinguished as above, must not be confounded with

"EWBANK'S NAILS,"

the quality of which is so well appreciated as being far superior to that of any other make.

Dos Works:—NEWPORT, MONMOUTHSHIRE, ENGLAND.

ENGLISH GOODS

(Via Suez Canal)
AT CHEAPEST RATES.
D. NICHOLSON & Co.,
Silk, Woollen and Manchester Warehousemen
(Wholesale and Retail),
India, Colonial and Foreign Outfitters,
50 to 52, St. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD
(Corner of Cheapside) LONDON,
Established 1843,

Invite the attention of OFFICERS of both Services, and FAMILIES residing in India and China, to their Illustrated 120 page Catalogue, containing full particulars as to Woollen, Silk and Cotton Goods of every description.

Ladies' Clothing, Linens, Hosiery, Gloves, Ribbons, Haberdashery, Jewellery, &c.

Contractors for Military and Police Clothing and Accoutrements.

Household Furniture	Cutlery	Preserved Provisions
Musical Instruments	Carriages	Stationery
Ironmongery	Saddlery & Harness	Books
Fire-arms	Boots and Shoes	Toys, &c., &c.
Agricultural Implements	Wines	
	Ales	
	Beers	

Shipped at Lowest Export Prices.

Sole Agents for the "Wanzer" and the "Britannia" Sewing Machines for the City of London.

Foreign Produce disposed of for a Commission of 2½ per cent.

Price List can be had of Messrs. Wheatley & Co., Bombay.

D. NICHOLSON & Co.,
50, 51, and 52, St. Paul's Churchyard, London.

Terms—Not less than 50 per cent. to accompany Indents and Balance against Bills of Lading.

NOTICES.

SEASON 1870-71.

BADHAM and COMPANY,
APOLLO HOUSE, BOMBAY.

By Appointment,
HOSIERS, GLOVERS, and GENERAL WAREHOUSEMEN,
TO HIS EXCELLENCY
THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA.

HAVE the pleasure to announce arrival of extensive Shipments for the coming Season, and beg to solicit an early inspection. The whole of the Goods have come by P. & O. Steamers; and Customers may rely upon getting the latest Novelties.

SHIRT DEPARTMENT.

		Rs.	Rs.
BADHAM'S	Celebrated White Zephyr Shirts...doz.	50	
BADHAM'S	Celebrated White Zephyr Shirts, linen fronts and cuffs...	60	
BADHAM'S	Fine Embroidered Dress Shirts... each	7	to 25
BADHAM'S	Coloured Cambric Shirts doz.	45	
BADHAM'S	Super ditto ditto ,,	60	
BADHAM'S	Fine French Cambric Shirts ...	65	
BADHAM'S	"Indian Shirts"—A mixture of Flax and Cotton. The material specially adapted for wear in this country, absorbs perspiration and will not shrink ... each	7	
BADHAM'S	Wove Flannel Shirts ...	9	
BADHAM'S	Silk and Wool Shirts ...	9½	

SLEEPING SUITS.

		Rs.
BADHAM'S	Celebrated Wove Flannel ...	18
BADHAM'S	Ditto Silk and Wool ...	20
BADHAM'S	Ditto Spun Silk ...	25

HOSIERY.

		Rs.	Rs.
BADHAM'S	Fine Brown Cotton Socks ...	12½	
BADHAM'S	Superfine ditto ...	21	
BADHAM'S	Balbriggan ...	26½	
BADHAM'S	Fine Lisle Thread...	21	
BADHAM'S	Ditto ditto Striped ...	23	
BADHAM'S	Coloured Merino ½ Hose plain and striped ...	15	to 18
BADHAM'S	Super do. do. ...	18	to 25
BADHAM'S	Scotch Lambswool and heavy Woollen Ribbed Kincker Bocker Stockings for shooting, &c. per pair	6	
BADHAM'S	Celebrated India Gauze Vests ... each	5½	to 6½
BADHAM'S	Fine Gauze Vests ...	3½	to 4½
BADHAM'S	Summer Merino do. ...	5	to 5½
BADHAM'S	Grey Merino do. ...	5½	to 6½
BADHAM'S	Scotch Lambswool Shirts ...	7½	
BADHAM'S	India Gauze Pants ...	9	
BADHAM'S	Grey Merino do. ...	7½	
BADHAM'S	Super Gauze do. ...	6½	

COLLARS.

All the new shapes in Stock.

	Rs. as.
The "Pall Mall," "Shakspeare" "West End," "Dux," "Oxford," "Regent," "Suez," and "Grosvenor," per doz.	7 0
Dux with Tie, Olympic do. ...	7 8

POCKET HANDKERCHIEFS.

All hemmed and washed, ready for use.

	Rs.	Rs.
Scotch Lawn Handkerchiefs ... per doz.	6	
Scotch Lawn Handkerchiefs, coloured borders... ,,	6	
White Irish Cambric ... ,,	10	to 25
White Irish Cambric, coloured borders... ,,	16½	
Fine French Cambric with coloured borders and hemstitched ...	24	
Ladies' fine Cambric, hemstitched ...	10	to 15

SCARVES AND TIES.

	Rs.	Rs.
The "Duke" or Sailor's Knot Scarf in immense variety	2½	to 3
Fancy Romal Scarves for Knot or Ring...	2½	to 4
Black and coloured Tom Thumb Ties ... each...	1	
Black and coloured, Eglington ...	1½	to 1¾

UMBRELLAS AND WALKING STICKS.

A large and good assortment of the above.

	Rs.	Rs.
Umbrellas ...	10	to 16
Walking Sticks ...	1	to 6

JEWELLERY.

	Rs.	
Fine gold Collar Studs ... each ...	8	
Fine gold Front Studs ... per set ...	12	to 45
Fine gold Links ...	18	to 30
Fine gold Solitaires ...	15	to 35

Lund's Jewellery in great variety, Gold on Ivory.

Collar Studs ... each ...	2½	
Front Studs ... per set ...	5	
Solitaires ... per pair...	5	to 10

TOWELS, LINENS, &c.

	Rs.	Rs.
Hand Towels ... per doz. ... 10,	12	to 16
Royal Turkish Bath Towels... ,,	25	to 32
Brown Turkish Bath Towels... ,,	25	

Damask Table Cloths and Napkins of different sizes

BADHAM'S OVERLAND TRUNKS,

Of superior make.

	Rs.
27 Inches Flat Tops...	26
30 Inches Flat Tops...	29
33 Inches Flat Tops...	31
36 Inches Flat Tops...	33

The above of the Regulation size,

SOLID LEATHER TRUNKS.

27 Inches ...	65
30 Inches ...	70
33 Inches ...	75

LADIES' FRANKLIN TRUNKS.

Fitted with Tray, &c.

	Rs.	Rs.
33 Inches ... Rs. 45 | 36 Inches ...	50	
A large stock of Courier Bags, Leather Hand Bags, &c. varying in price from ...	5	to 35
Canvas Clothes Bags...	5¼	to 6½

RAILWAY RUGS, &c.

	Rs.	Rs.
All sizes and qualities ...	12	to 40
Scarlet Blankets ... per pair...	25	
Rug Straps ...	1½, 2	to 2½

HAT DEPARTMENT.

	Rs. as.
LINCOLN and BENNETT'S Black Silk Hats ...	16 0
LINCOLN and BENNETT'S Drab Shells ex. quality ...	12 0
ELLWOOD'S PARIS HATS—Eglington Falkland Sandon...	14 0
ELLWOOD'S DRAB SHELLS—Eglington Falkland Sandon...	10 0
Ex. quality ditto ...	12 0
BLACK FELT HATS—Shapes—"Blenheim" (soft), "Cantab" "Norman," "Worthing," "Iris" "Chester" "Ascot,"	7 8
Tyrol Hats ...	8 8
Soft Felt Hats ...	8 8
Travelling Hats or Caps in great variety ...	4 0 to 8 0

HELMETS.

	Rs. a.
The Regulation Cork Helmet ...	18 0
Patent Air Chamber Hunting Covered White ...	15 0
Drab do. do. do. ...	15 0

TAILORING DEPARTMENT.

An entire new Stock of Fancy Angolas, Coatings, Vestings, Riding Cords, &c., have just been opened.

BYCULLA STUDIO.—The above STUDIO has been RE-OPENED THIS DAY.

W. G. STRETTON.

Bombay, 1, Love Lane, 19th November 1870.

THACKER VINING, & Co.

A COMPLETE BOOK CATALOGUE is in course of preparation; orders will be registered.

AN INTERIM PAMPHLET, containing Paragraph Notices and Lists of Valuable Books, Instruments, Pictures and Sundries, may be had on application.

MOULE'S PATENT EARTH CLOSETS.

Dealwood Commodes, complete	Rs. 40
Pull-up / Self-acting Apparatus for fitting with pail and cover	25
Sieves for ditto	3

Sole Agents,
CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.,
DEAN LANE, BOMBAY.

EXTRA FINE
MANILLA CIGARS and CHEROOTS,
No. 2.

A very fine LOT of these has just been received from MANILLA. They are equal, if not superior, to any the undersigned have ever imported.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
BOMBAY and POONA.

INFALLIBLE REMEDY
for
INDIAN RINGWORM OR DHADUR.
(See "Times of India," 9th September 1868.)
GOA POWDER.
MENTIONED IN THE NEW INDIAN PHARMACOPŒA,
(but with an erroneous reference as to its composition.)

No medicine has done more to assuage suffering in this country; all classes, European and Native, can now testify to its value.

Goa Powder .... 12 as. per phial.
Solution of Goa Powder (Liquor Acidi Salcrubici)............ Rs. 1 ,,

A liberal discount to the trade and to charitable institutions.

Bombay, 30th January 1869. D. S. KEMP & Co.

SACCHARO-CHIRETTINE.

The active principle of the Herb CHIRETTA, preserved by combination with sugar.

See Proceedings of
BRITISH PHARMACEUTICAL CONFER[illegible]
September 1870.

Messrs. D. S. KEMP & Co. have [illegible] for the preparation of this re[illegible] now been in use four yea[illegible] subjected to extensive tri[illegible] private practice; the [illegible] best preparation of [illegible] for Quinine.

As a TONIC, [illegible] assists digestion, [illegible] diminishes the te[illegible] where there is [illegible] feebleness and [illegible] muscles, it is [illegible] effects after [illegible]

As an ANT[illegible] between the [illegible] the attack.

It acts as [illegible] the intestin[illegible] Worms, w[illegible]

M[illegible]

It h[illegible] INFE[illegible] know[illegible] which[illegible] PU[illegible] BU[illegible] Dra[illegible] I[illegible] tion[illegible]

NOTICES.

MRS. LAKE has the pleasure to inform the Ladies of Bombay and those at Out-stations, that she has just returned from England with a CHOICE SELECTION OF FASHIONABLE MILLINERY, selected by herself at the FIRST LONDON HOUSES, as follows, &c.:—

Ladies' Dress Bonnets, trimmed, from Rs 15 to 18, 20, and 30 each.
Ladies' Hats, richly trimmed with feathers, &c., from Rs 15 to 18, 20 and 35 each.
The Princess Park Riding Hat, with Feather and Veil, from Rs 24 to 31.
Ladies' Hats, untrimmed, from Rs 4 to 6.
Hair Chignons in every shade, "Auburn," "Flaxen," "Black," "Light and Dark brown," &c., from Rs 10 to 20.
Large sized Frizettes, at Rs 3 per pair.
Rich Silks, Satins, Reps, &c., from Rs 3, 4, 5, to 9 per yard.
Black, White, and Colored Satins, from Rs 4, 5, to 10 per yard.
Rich Silk Evening Dresses in the new colors, from Rs [illegible] to per yard.
French Prints and Cambrics, from 8 to 12 Annas per yard.
Percales and Brilliants, at Rs 1 per yard.
Piqué and Jean, in the new colors, from Rs 1 to Rs 1-[illegible] per yard.
Black Velvet for Dresses, extra rich, at Rs 14 per yard.
Black Embroidered Velveteen Garibaldis, at Rs 17 each.
Print and Llama Garibaldis, from Rs 4 to 17 each.
Muslin Garibaldis, from Rs 4 to 12 each.
Black and White Lace Garibaldis, from Rs 16 to 21 each.
The Princess Breakfast Dress.
Piqué and Print Dress.
Camisoles, plain and trimmed.
Lace sets for open Bodices with loose Sleeves, from Rs 2 to 10 per set.
Lace and Muslin open Sleeves, Rs 2 to 5 per pair.
The new Duchess Lace sets, from Rs 7 to 12 per pair.
The Reversible Cuffs with Collars, from Rs 1 to 2 per pair.
Ladies' Bonnet Caps, Rs 1-8 each.

BALL DRESSES, &c.

Ball Dresses in great variety, from Rs 18, 20, 35, to 60 each.
Ball Dresses with Berthe and Sleeves, from Rs 18 to 35 each.
Black Tulle Ball Dresses, richly trimmed, from Rs 36 to 60 each.
Crystal Tarlatan and Tulle Tarlatans, Grenadines, and Crepes, white and colored Satin slips.
Honiton Lace Handkerchiefs, Rs 11 to 21 each.
Lace Tunics and Flounces, Ball Room Fans, from Rs 6 to 10 each.
Embroidered Petticoats, from Rs 8, 10 to 15 each.
Muslin Petticoats, flounced and trimmed, from Rs 3, 5, 6, and 10 each.
White Silk Stocking, from Rs. 5-8 to Rs 6 per pair.
Thread and Cotton plain and open worked Stockings for Ladies' from Rs 19 to 25 per dozen.
Ladies' Black Kid Boots.
Ladies' Kid Gloves, from Rs 2-12 to Rs. 3 per pair.
Pearl Necklaces, from Rs 3 to 7 per set.
Wreaths of Flowers in all the new styles.
Flowers and Feathers, &c.; Sashes; Dress Improvers, from Rs 3 to 5 each.
Corsets of best manufacture, from Rs 7 to 12 per pair.
Nursing Stays, Rs. 10 per pair.
The Princess Park Riding Hat, from Rs 24 to 31 each.
Riding Habits made to order.
The "New" Dress Improver.

MANTLES, &c.

Real Velvet Mantles, richly trimmed, from Rs 75 to 89 each.
Velveteen Jacquettes, from Rs 16 to 25.
Velveteen Jacquettes, trimmed Sable, from Rs 27 to 31.
Black Cashmere Jacquettes, trimmed, from Rs 19 to 25.
White Serge and Alpaca Jacquettes, from Rs 12 to 16.
Black Grenadine Mantles, from Rs 27 to 35.
White Cashmere Jacquettes, trimmed black, from Rs 12 to 15.

WEDDING TROUSSEAUX.

Rich Satin and Silk Dresses.
White Tulle Dresses, richly trimmed with Satin.
Tarlatan and Grenadine Dresses.
Organdi Dresses, trimmed.
Real Honiton Lace Veils, from Rs 69, 75, to 85.
Rich Lace Veils, from Rs 20 to 35 each.
Tulle Bridal Squares, from Rs 11 to 20 each.
Real Honiton Lace Handkerchiefs, Rs 10, 12, 18 to 21 each.
Blonde and Tulle Bodices, trimmed with Satin, from Rs 15 to 20 each.
Bridal Wreaths and Bouquettes, from Rs 8 to 15 per set.
Bridal Favours, from Rs 6 to 10 per dozen.
Dress Bonnets, richly trimmed, from 18 to 30 each.
Embroidered White Petticoats, from Rs 8 to 18 each.
Muslin Skirts, flounced and trimmed, from Rs 3, 6, to 10.
Fans, from Rs 5 to 12 each.
Gloves, best Kid, single and double buttoned, from Rs 2-12 to 3 per pair.
White Muslin Morning Dresses (ready made) from Rs 18 to 35.
Bridesmaids' Wreaths, from Rs 8 to 10.
Bridesmaids' Dresses, complete, from 25 to 35 each.
Under Linen richly trimmed (ready made) at moderate charges.

CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT.

Girls' and Boys' Hats, richly trimmed, from Rs 9 to 12 each.
Pelisses in all the new colours, richly trimmed, for Boys and Girls, from Rs 9 to 15.
Girls' Scotch Plaid Mantles, from Rs 10 to 12 each.
Coloured Flannel Knickerbocker Drawers, embroidered, from Rs 2-12 to 3-8 per pair.
Striped Knickerbocker Stockings, from Rs 2-8 to 3 per pair.
Coloured Flannel Petticoats, embroidered, from Rs 2-12 to 3-8.
White Cotton Drawers for Girls and Boys, from Rs 1-8 to 1-12 per pair.
Plain and open work Cotton Socks for Children, Rs 6 to 10 per dozen.

INFANTS' DEPARTMENT.

Richly embroidered Cloaks, from Rs 20 to 40 each.
Plain Cashmere Cloaks, from Rs 18 to 23 each.
White Cashmere Hoods, from Rs 9 to 12 each.
White Silk and Satin Hoods, from Rs 9 to 12 each.
Velvet and Satin Baby's Bonnets, from Rs 8 to 12.
Satin and Silk Baby's Hats, from Rs 8 to 12.
Velvet and Satin Baby's Hats, from Rs 8 to 12.
White and Colored Sun Hats at Rs 2 each.
Baby's Bibs, from 8as., 12as., 1 Rupee to 2-8 each.
Baby's Pinafores, Re 1 to 2 each.
Baby's Shirts, 8 Annas to Re 1 each.
Embroidered short Frocks, Woollen Hoods, from Rs 2 to 4 each.
Woollen Socks for Infants, Re 1 per pair.
Patent Rosettes and Bonnet Caps.
Baby's patent leather Shoes.

FOR TRAVELLERS.

Travelling Dresses in "Serge," "Linsey," "Tweeds," "Sateen," "Cashmere," "Twill," "Lustres," Merinos," and Alpaca.
Waterproof Costumes (ready made) from Rs 18 to 25 each.
Holland, Print, Piqué, and Muslin dresses ready made, for board-ship wear, from Rs 12 to 18 each.
Flannel Morning Dresses, coloured, from Rs 18 to 20.
Coloured Warm Linsey Petticoats, from Rs 5 to 9 each.
Coloured Print Petticoats, from Rs 4 to 6 each.
Velvet and Merino Garibaldis, from Rs 5 to 18 each.
Muslin and Print Garibaldis, from Rs 3 to 10 each.
Warm Jacquettes, from Rs 10 to 22 each.
Gauze Veils, Hats, &c.
A nice Stock of ready-made Under Linen, consisting of Chemises, Night Dresses, Drawers, Petticoats plain and trimmed, Petticoat Bodices plain and trimmed, Camisoles, Dressing Gowns.

FOR MOURNING.

Black Bonnets in Crepe, Tulle, Straw, &c., from Rs 15, 17 to 25.
Black Straw Hats, trimmed in latest style, from Rs [illegible]
Rich Black Silk at Rs 3, 3½, 4, 5, 6 to 9 per yard.
Paramatta, Alpaca, Woollen Reps, Merino, and Linseys.
Half-Mourning Prints, Cambrics and Muslins.
Black Silk Grenadine and Crepes, Crepe Collars and Cuffs.
Linen Collars and Cuffs.
Crepe, Gauze, and Tulle Veils.
Black Llamma and Tulle Garibaldis.
Widows' Bonnets, Caps, and Fronts.
Mourning Muslin and Crépe Trimming.
Jet and Vulcanite Chains, Brooches, Ear-rings, Crosses, Guards, &c.
Frizettes and Hair Nets.
Black Silk Stockings and Black Kid Boots.
Black Fans, Trimmings and Buttons.
Black Kid Gloves.

FOR GENTLEMEN.

White Dress Neckties.
White, colored, and black Kid Gloves, at Rs 3 per pair, each.

PERFUMERY,—consisting of

Black and White Cosmetique.
Nuda Veritas.
Double distilled Lavender Water.
Bandoline.
Essence Bouquet, Jockey Club, Wood Violet, Ylang Ylang, Frangipani, Moss Rose, Sensation, Rondoletia, &c., at Rs 1-8 per bottle.
Thomas' Universal Hair Restorer, Toilet Cream for the Hair.
The Princess Alexandra Hair Waver.
Hair Pins, safety and plain.
Brushes,—Hair, Tooth, and Nail.
Buttons, Fringes, Trimmings, &c.
Feathers, Flowers, &c., in great variety.
Elastic Garters for Ladies.

WEDDING AND MOURNING ORDERS CAREFULLY ATTENDED TO.

LADIES' OWN MATERIAL MADE UP.

TERMS—CASH.

Orders from Outstations must be accompanied by a Remittance for payment in Bombay.

"UXBRIDGE HOUSE,"
7, CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

ROWLAND & Co. beg to announce to the Gentry and General Public of Bombay, and the Mofussil, that they have OPENED a SADDLERY and HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT, at No. 8 Meadow Street, Fort, for the sale of Saddlery, &c., imported from England, as well as made in Bombay of the best English materials, at moderate rates.

All orders sent to the above Address will be promptly and carefully executed.

Orders from Outstations must be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

R. & Co. solicit especial attention to their own Composition for Softening Leather.

P. HAMILTON & Co.,
UNDERTAKERS and SCULPTORS,
86 LOWER COLABA, and CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA.

Orders for all kinds of Tombs (Granite or Marble, with or without Ornamental Railings), Marble Tablets for Churches, &c., promptly executed. Album Books of Photos. of the newest English designs, and drawings of Tombs and Railings forwarded, on applying as above, where all orders (from outstations or elsewhere) will receive prompt attention.

ICE REFRIGERATORS, with and without drawers. The drawer placed in these useful Boxes makes them very convenient, as bottles can be cooled by the constant drip of the ice-water, without any interference with the tank above containing the ice, and forms an excellent meat-safe, as well as an ice-tank.

CARRIAGES BUILT and REPAIRED on the shortest notice. Full particulars, prices, &c., of P. HAMILTON & Co., at above addresses.

W. W. GREENER, BIRMINGHAM.—The undersigned, as Agents for Mr. GREENER, have the following GUNS, RIFLES, &c., on hand for SALE at English Shop Prices:—

			£ s. d.
1	Double Barrel Breech Loading Gun 12 bore ditto in case Complete	Pin co.	27 0 0
1	do. C. F. spring Needles and bar Locks	do.	23 10 0
1	do. do. Rifle Patent Striker	do.	30 10 0
1	do. do. do. ditto	do.	45 0 0
1	do. do. do. Pin Dougal's action	Co.	27 10 0
1	do. do. Gun C. F. spring Needles	do.	25 0 0
1	do. do. 16 bore	do.	25 0 0
1	Single Henry Rifle	do.	12 0 0
1	Double Rifle ·500 for boxer Cartridges	do.	44 10 0
1	do. for Snider Cartridges	do.	22 0 0
1	do. do. do.		28 0 0
1	do. do. do.		27 0 0
1	do.		15 0 0